

25-1943

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

NEGRO HOSPITAL DRIVE SPURRED

2700 Local Workers Join
Movement With Life

Memberships
JAN 14 1943

Rapid strides are being made in the campaign for \$300,000 to be used for the building and equipping of a standard 100-bed Negro hospital and nurses' home for the Birmingham district, it was announced today.

Since the opening of the membership drive during the middle of July, Negro employees of 93 companies in Birmingham and Jefferson County have organized and approximately 2700 Negro workers have joined the movement as life members officials said.

Life membership is granted upon payment of \$10 by the pay roll deduction plan at the rate of 50 cents a week, and entitles members to participate in a group hospitalization plan by means of which the member and his family will receive 21 days hospitalization a year for a small weekly assessment.

The assessment, it was announced, will not begin until the hospital is built.

Campaign officials announced today that in order to assure all contributors of the careful handling of funds received and for the administration of the proposed hospital, the constitution and by-laws have been amended so as to vest in the white advisory board joint authority with the Negro board of trustees over all affairs of the association.

The employment of fund-raising personnel, the control of expenditures and general supervision of all business of the association is now in the hands of the two boards and the joint executive committee.

Officers of the association are: Bishop B. G. Shaw, president; Rev. C. H. George, first vice president; Norman Randall, second vice president; Rev. M. Thornton, treasurer; Mrs. L. S. Gaillard, secretary; Mrs. R. H. Biddings, Jr., assistant secretary.

Dr. George A. Denison, city-county health officer is chairman of the white advisory board and Charles F. Zukoski Jr. is secretary.

January 13, 1943
NEGRO HOSPITAL
SUPPORT GROWS

Outstanding cooperation of city

and county firms in the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association campaign to raise \$300,000 for the building of a Negro hospital and nurses' home was noted Tuesday by the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, executive director of the association.

He said more than 90 per cent of the employers who have been approached since the campaign began the middle of July have supported the movement enthusiastically.

It was also announced that the white advisory board now has joint authority with the Negro board of trustees in handling all funds received and in planning the administration of the proposed hospital.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald

January 14, 1943

Steadily Building

An announcement by the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association indicates that the campaign for obtaining \$300,000 for the construction of a Negro hospital and nurses' home is progressing steadily and with good results.

A great many businesses and industries in this area have cooperated with the organization in order to provide a uniform method of contribution by Negroes employed in such businesses and industries.

It is taking, we know, hard work to achieve this objective. But we hope it will be accomplished. The value of such a medical center to this community would be so great that it would be difficult indeed to reckon it in terms of money.

Hospital Drive Gains Momentum

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 11—Intense efforts are underway at the present time for a first class colored hospital for the Birmingham District. The campaign is being launched by the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association, Inc., Bishop B. G. Shaw, president.

Unlike most civic enterprises of this magnitude, the colored hospital drive is one the success of which will be placed exclusively on the shoulders of Negro donors, except where white citizens and organizations volunteer financial co-operation.

The fund received tremendous impetus here last week when Negro employees of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad endorsed the hospital effort and 370 of the 700-odd colored workers there agreed to give \$10 apiece, to be deducted from their payroll at the rate of

\$1 bi-monthly. L. & N. officials, all white, endorsed the Negro hospital plan in a broadcast over Station WBRC here Monday afternoon, February 1, at 1:45 o'clock. Participating in the round-table discussion sanctioning the hospital project were Assistant Division Superintendent G. H. Moore, Assistant Division Engineer E. C. Haynie, General Foreman A. N. Speitz and Freight Agent J. L. Reeves.

'Wings Over Jordan' Will Present Easter Sunday Concert Here

Benefit Performance
Given To Raise Funds

For Negro Hospital

Birmingham News-Banner

"Wings Over Jordan" returns to Birmingham for an Easter Sunday concert at Parker High School at 3 p.m. for the benefit of the Negro hospital.

In presenting "Wings Over Jordan" the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association brings to lovers of the Negro spirituals a group that is recognized as foremost in interpretation of these deeply moving songs. Those who attend the program will enjoy an afternoon of beautiful music and at the same time be contributing to an important cause.

Although the campaign to raise money for a modern, adequately equipped hospital for Negroes has been under way for nearly a year and many Negroes have paid pledges amounting to several thousand dollars, the great mass of the Negro populace has not been reached and with the Easter Sunday afternoon concert a concerted effort will be made to intensify the drive.

Nearly 500 workers are expected to take the field at that time following a keynote speech by Mayor Cooper Green. C. F. Zukoski, Jr., member of the association's advisory committee, will head the drive among the white citizens, while Acipco's Y. M. C. A. leader, Norman S. Randall, will take the helm for the Negroes.

Negro Hospital Fund Drive To Begin

Formal launching of a drive for \$300,000 for building and equipping of a Negro hospital in Birmingham will be held at a meeting at 3 p.m. Sunday, April 25, at Parker High School with City Commission President W. Cooper Green as main speaker.

ALABAMA

The mass meeting will be sponsored by the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association, which is leading the campaign for a 100-bed hospital.

Also on the program will be the Wings Over Jordan singers, famed Negro choral group led by the Rev. Glenn T. Settle of Gethsemane Baptist Church, Cleveland, Ohio.

Tickets for the program, proceeds of which will go toward the hospital fund, may be obtained at Temple Pharmacy, Little Savoy Cafe, Brock's Drug Store, Shaw's Clothing Store, Eighth Avenue Drug Store, First Baptist Church and McCombs' Chapel, Pratt City; Union Drug Store, Bessemer; Robinson's Drug Company, Ensley; Parham's Apothecary and Kate's Cafe, Fairfield; St. Luke A. M. E. Church and Forty-Fifth Street Baptist Church, East Birmingham. Tickets for white patrons may be bought at Pizitz Department Store.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald

June 4, 1943

HOSPITAL DRIVE LEADERS NAMED

\$300,000 To Be Sought
To Build Institution
For Negroes

Officials of the campaign to raise \$300,000 for the establishment of a Negro hospital in Birmingham were announced this week, preparatory to the opening of the campaign Monday by the Jefferson County Hospital Association.

C. W. Askew, secretary of the Negro community work of the Central Y. M. C. A., will serve as executive director in charge of organization, and working with him as president of the hospital association will be Bishop B. G. Shaw. Other association officers are the Rev. C. H. George, first vice president; Norman S. Randall, second vice president; Mrs. M. B. Gaillard, secretary; Mrs. E. L. Biddings, assistant secretary, and the Rev. M. Thornton, treasurer.

White citizens will be solicited through a white advisory committee of the association, who are:

Dr. George A. Denison, head of the Jefferson County Health Department; C. F. Zukoski, Jr., vice president of the First National Bank; the Rev. Fred R. Chenault, pastor of the First Methodist Church; the Rev. John L. Slaughter, pastor of the First Baptist Church; George A. Mattison, Jr., president of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce; William Mitch, president of District 20, United

Mine Workers; Don Campbell, sales representative of Radio Station WBRC, and president of the Inter-Club Council; Dr. H. L. Jackson, member of the boards of Hillman and Jefferson Hospitals, and F. D. McArthur, president of the Birmingham Board of Education.

Serving as an executive committee to assist Director Askew in organizing the campaign are Bishop Shaw, Oscar W. Adams, the Rev. C. H. George, Dr. Denison and Mr. Zukoski.

Progress in the campaign has already been reported to have reached nearly 4,000 pledges, totaling approximately \$40,000. A total of \$15,000 has already been paid in toward the hospital's construction. The goal of \$300,000, according to Director Askew, will be subdivided into a \$150,000 goal for Negro contributors, and a \$150,000 goal for white citizens.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald

June 4, 1943

Negro Hospital Fund Windup Campaign Is Scheduled April 25

The Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association will launch its final drive for funds April 25, according to plans made at a joint meeting of trustees and advisers.

The campaign will be presented to the interdenominational organization of white ministers at 11 a.m. Monday in a program planned through Dr. Fred Chenault, preparatory to the campaign.

Speakers will be William Mitch, United Mine Workers; Charles F. Zukoski, Jr., banker; Don Campbell, of WBRC; Dr. George Denison, city-county health officer, and Dr. Chenault.

More than \$35,000 has been subscribed through Negro workers in industrial plants and business firms in Birmingham and Jefferson County, and more than \$12,000 of the amount has been received.

Bishop Benjamin Garland Shaw is president of the association which is carrying out the project of erecting a first rate hospital for the Negroes of this city and county. A successor is shortly to be named to fill the post left vacant by Amos Carnegie, who has been serving as

de-executive secretary. The final drive will be launched April 25 at Parker High School with Mayor Cooper Green opening the campaign. Wings Over Jordan, the nationally known Negro chorus, will be in Birmingham in the interest of the hospital movement.

Birmingham, Ala., News
May 31, 1943

Intensified Drive Will Open To Build Negro Hospital Here

\$300,000 Being Asked Of Residents Of District To Augment Sum Of \$15,000 Already Donated New Institution

An intensified campaign to reach a goal of \$300,000 for construction and equipment of a 100-bed hospital for Negroes in Birmingham will open Monday, June 7.

Because there is no hospital in the city to which Negro doctors may bring their patients, movement for a city Negro hospital began in Birmingham in the Spring of 1942, when the Birmingham and Jefferson County Hospital Association was organized.

With \$15,000 already raised toward the goal, Negro leaders and members of a white advisory committee will reopen the drive next week.

Major part of campaign activity will be centered in industrial plants of the city, where large numbers of Negro workers are employed, and solicitations also will be made among other Negroes of the city and white citizens.

Campaign headquarters will be located in the Pythian Building, from which committees will be sent out to solicit Negro business firms and to make house-to-house canvasses.

Members of the white advisory board will be in charge of contributions from white citizens.

Aim of the campaign is to raise funds for building and equipping a hospital, to be open to Negro physicians and their patients, thereby helping to raise the general standard of health in the community.

In many businesses of the city now, Negroes are contributing to the campaign by pledging \$10, to be taken from their pay envelopes weekly. Under this plan, approximately 3,500 Negroes have contributed to raise the \$15,000 now in the campaign fund.

Creation of a Negro hospital here, campaign leaders point out, will aid community health by bringing to the city young Negro interns and doctors who now have no place in Birmingham in which to practice or treat patients.

Detailed plans for the campaign will be announced during the week.

Birmingham, Ala., News

NEGRO HOSPITAL DRIVE GOAL SET

Campaign For \$285,000
To Begin June 7 For

A goal of \$300,000 has been set in a campaign to start Monday, June 7, for construction and equipment of a 100-bed hospital for Negroes in Birmingham.

Movement for a city Negro hospital began in the Spring of 1942 because there was no hospital in the city to which Negro doctors could bring their patients. At that time the Birmingham and Jefferson County Hospital Association was organized with B. G. Shaw, president.

With \$15,000 already raised toward the goal, Negro leaders and members of a white advisory committee will reopen the drive next week. Most of the activity will be centered in industrial plants of the city, where a large number of Negro workers are employed. Solicitations also will be made among other Negroes in the city and white citizens, it was announced.

From campaign headquarters in the Pythian Building, 310 North 18th Street, committees will be sent out to solicit Negro business firms and to canvass among the residences. Dr. George A. Denison is in charge of the white advisory board, which will be in charge of contributions from white citizens.

Creation of a Negro hospital here, campaign leaders point out, will raise the general standard of health by bringing to the city young Negro doctors who now have no place in Birmingham in which to practice or treat patients.

Negro Employees Aid Hospital Fund

Some 7,000 Negroes employed in Birmingham industrial plants have been contacted for contributions by the industrial committee of the Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association during the first week of its drive toward a \$300,000 goal.

Favorable response was reported from Negro employees at Woodward Iron Company, Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company, Continental Gin Company, U. S. Pipe and Foundry Company, Kilgore Furniture Company and Bechtel-McCone-Parsons Corporation.

Outstanding interest in the drive was reported from Avondale Mills Company, where approximately 45 Negroes pledged \$450, and Donald Comer, president, pledged he would match every dollar given by

his Negro employees.

White citizens of Jefferson County are being solicited in the drive for funds to build and equip the county's first Negro hospital by an advisory committee of white leaders and by local churches.

Letters from other counties and states, showing interest in the drive, have been received daily at campaign headquarters, 310 North 18th Street, open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. each day to receive contributions and direct the drive.

Opened last Monday, the drive for funds to build a 100-bed hospital in Birmingham to which Negro doctors may bring their patients will be continued through the summer.

we, at home, have the responsibility to further the principles for which our boys are fighting and dying.

"We at home," he said, "must create the kind of peace and happiness which will strengthen the faith and spirit of our soldiers and one of the things that will do that is the building of such institutions as hospitals. We know that due to the priority the erection of the building cannot be begun until the war is over, but when this time comes around, I hope that I will be with you to help you lay the cornerstone of a hospital of which you as well as the entire city will be proud."

Mayor Green was introduced by Bishop B. G. Shaw, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, who in his introductory speech pointed out that more than \$15,000 had been pledged thus far.

Dr. George A. Denison, city-county health officer, also made a short speech in which he pointed out the necessity of erecting a Negro hospital such as planned and assured the fullest support of county medical authorities.

Before and after the speeches the "Wings Over Jordan" chorus group under the leadership of the Rev. Glenn T. Settle, of Gethsemane Baptist Church, sang a group of Negro spirituals, among them such well known favorites as "Go Down Moses," "He Never Said a Mumbling Word," and "I'm Going to Die With a Staff in My Hand."

Bishop Shaw introduced the many guests present, among them F. D. McArthur, president of the Birmingham Board of Education; Dr. H. L. Jackson and C. F. Zukoski, Jr.

The rally was brought to a close with the singing of the National Anthem.

Age-Herald

NEGRO HOSPITAL AID IS PLEDGED

Mayor Green Says City Recognizes Value Of Project

The official blessing of the City of Birmingham on the campaign to build a Negro hospital in this city was given Sunday afternoon by Mayor Cooper Green who spoke at a rally opening the drive. The rally was held at Parker High School.

"The City of Birmingham officially recognizes this campaign and gives it its heartiest blessing," said Mayor Green. "The entire city realizes the necessity for erecting a colored hospital and I am sure that the population as a whole, both white and black, will cooperate in word and deed to further this worth-while cause."

Mayor Green also spoke of the task of the home front, saying that

Negro Hospital Rally

Mayor Cooper Green will be the speaker Sunday afternoon at Parker High School in the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association presents a program at 3 p.m. in behalf of the current campaign to raise funds for a Negro hospital.

Another feature will be the appearance of the "Wings Over Jordan" singers. This choral group is widely known throughout the nation. The beauty of the singing should serve well to emphasize the reality of the need for a Negro hospital.

That such a hospital is needed should be unquestioned. The tremendous value it would be to the community cannot be reckoned in terms of money. Yet it is money that is needed for its construction. All persons who possibly can attend should do so. Those

who do should hear a fine program.

For A Negro Hospital

The climactic campaign for funds for a Negro hospital in Birmingham will begin April 25, it is announced by Bishop Benjamin G. Shaw, president of the association formed to further the project. Already more than \$35,000 has been subscribed to the fund, of which \$12,000 has been received. Contributions have been made by a large number of subscribers.

The urgent need of such a hospital is obvious. The objective, therefore, has commanded wide sympathy, among both white and colored citizens. Charles F. Zukoski, Jr., banker and mayor of Mountain Brook, and Dr. George Denison, city-county health officer, are serving on the advisory board of the hospital association, which, under the able leadership of Bishop Shaw, is striving to put the whole movement on a thoroughly sound basis and to proceed along the most realistic and feasible lines.

Mayor Cooper Green is to speak at the rally on April 25, which will be held at Parker High School.

It is the duty of all our people to inform themselves concerning this project. A hospital is desperately needed for our Negro citizens themselves. But it is also needed in the interest of the health and well-being of this entire community.

THE CAMPAIGN FOR A NEGRO HOSPITAL in the City of Birmingham went into full swing Monday, June 7, and the drive is increasing in momentum every day. The industrial committee, whose task is to make contacts with the different industries of the district, have been received very favorably at all points visited, and, as the drive gets fully under way, more companies are opening up the possibilities for the committee to successfully "sell" their Negro employees on this humanitarian effort.

Among the companies where favorable response has been received are: The Woodward Iron Company, the Sloss-Sheffield Company, the U. S. Pipe and Foundry Company, of Bessemer; Continental Gin Company, Bechtel-McCone-Parsons, the Kilgore Furniture Company, Grayson Lumber Company and Avondale Mills.

In addition to a 100% pledge from Negro employees at Avondale Mills, Donald Comer, president of the company, pledged to match dollar for dollar his employees' contribution, and to make a substantial contribution of his own. This makes the largest individual pledge to date. Other white contributions are pouring in, daily ranging from \$85 to \$100.

Letters from Negroes outside of Birmingham are being received each day, seeking information relative to their participation in the drive. The campaign has been conducted so far in industry among Negroes, with the customary citywide countywide canvass delayed for a wind-up rather than a beginning. Openings have been made for the

25-1943

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 3, 1943

Negro Hospital Drive Officials Are Named On Eve Of Campaign

**C. W. Askew Is Appointed
As Executive Director
For \$300,000 Effort**

Officials of the Negro hospital campaign for \$300,000 were announced Wednesday, as the Jefferson County Hospital Association prepared to open its biggest drive Monday morning.

Executive director in charge of organization will be C. W. Askew, secretary of the Negro community work of the Central Y. M. C. A., and working with him as president of the hospital association will be Bishop B. G. Shaw.

Other association officers are the Rev. C. H. George, first vice president; Norman S. Randall, second vice president; Mrs. M. B. Gaillard, secretary; Mrs. E. L. Biddings, assistant secretary, and the Rev. M. Thornton, treasurer.

White citizens of the city will be solicited through a white advisory committee of the association, including:

Dr. George A. Denison, head of the city-county health department; C. F. Zukoski, Jr., vice president of the First National Bank; the Rev. Fred Chenault, pastor of the First Methodist Church; the Rev. John L. Slaughter, pastor of the First Baptist Church; G. A. Mattison, Jr.; William Mitch, president of District 20, United Mine Workers; Don Campbell, president of Radio Station WBRC; Dr. H. L. Jackson, superintendent of Hillman Hospital, and F. D. McArthur, chairman of the Birmingham Board of Education.

The executive committee which will assist Director Askew in organizing the campaign includes Bishop Shaw, Oscar W. Adams, the Rev. C. H. George, Dr. Denison and Mr. Zukoski.

Pre-campaign progress reported this week by the committee includes nearly 4,000 pledges, totaling approximately \$40,000. A total of \$15,000 has already been raised toward construction of the hospital.

Director Askew has announced that the goal of \$300,000 will be subdivided into a \$150,000 goal for Negro contributors, and a \$150,000 quota for white citizens. Through the campaign, directors hope to raise enough funds to construct Birmingham's first hospital to which Negro doctors may bring their patients.

Negro Hospital For Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM — Favorable reactions from seven industrial companies here employing a total of more than 5000 Negro workers have already been received this week by campaigners for the Negro hospital fund here, it was announced recently at headquarters.

In the campaign which officially opened last Monday, "the emphasis for the present has been placed upon the industries of Jefferson County, because in them are found the bulk of Negroes who are gainfully employed and upon whom the success of this campaign depends to a great extent," the announcement from headquarters stated.

All Negro employees of Avondale Mills have pledged their support, and Donald Comer, head of the organization, has promised to match every dollar given by these employees, in addition to making a contribution himself.

In the campaign for a total of \$300,000 to build the hospital, half is sought from Negro subscribers and the remainder from white citizens.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Hospital facilities for Negroes in Birmingham have always been inadequate, and during a war period this insufficiency becomes more apparent. The health facilities provided for Negroes are so meager as to be appalling. In order to get others to do something about these conditions, we must first manifest an interest and do something ourselves.

With the foregoing picture before them, the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association, under the leadership of C. W. Askew, executive director, have set Monday, June 7, as the day on which the campaign to raise funds for the construction of a Negro hospital will be officially launched. The goal set in this drive is \$300,000, the estimated cost of a modern,

100-bed hospital.

Of the \$300,000 needed, the minimum quota to be raised by Negroes of Birmingham and Jefferson County is \$150,000-\$200,000.

In laying plans to raise this money, Director Askew has formulated the following committees: Industrial, to contact all of the industries of the district; women's committee with Mrs. Belzora S. Ward as chairman to solicit persons employed outside of industries, and the club committee, to solicit funds from the members of the clubs of Birmingham and others they may contact.

Today, Sunday, June 6, throughout Birmingham and Jefferson County, the pastors of churches of every denomination are expected to deliver a special sermon on this hospital campaign.

As a prelude to the official opening of the campaign, the industrial committee has contacted several large industries with success, and in many instances there are committees of employees at work in some plants assisting the association in obtaining pledges or subscriptions. Companies now working by this plan are: National Cast Iron and Pipe Company, Tarrant City; McWane Cast Iron Pipe Company; Continental Gin Company and Chicago Bridge Company.

Prior to the campaign, approximately 4,000 subscriptions have been obtained from different concerns, which means that nearly \$40,000 has already been pledged.

In order to reach our minimum quota of \$150,000 each Negro individual who is gainfully employed is asked to subscribe and pay \$10. This \$10 may be paid at the rate of 50 cents a week for 20 weeks until the full amount has been paid.

White friends cooperating with the movement have organized and are at work. Among these are Mr. Gooch, chairman of the committee of White Men's Brotherhood Sunday School Association, who is working with the men of his group, and Mrs. W. E. Sanford and Mrs. Frank G. Bell, who are doing such excellent work in organizing the White Women's Church Group.

All of these activities are under the sponsorship of the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association, Inc., the officers of which are: Bishop B. G. Shaw, president; the Rev. C. H. George, first vice president; Norman S. Randall, second vice president; Mrs. M. B. Gaillard, secretary; Mrs. E. L. Biddings, assistant secretary, and Dr. M. Thornton, treasurer. C. W. Askew, executive director, has full charge of the campaign.

Members of the white advisory board are Dr. George A. Denison, Charles F. Zukoski, Jr., Dr. Fred R. Chenault, Dr. John L. Slaughter, G. A. Mattison, William Mitch, Don D. Campbell, Dr. H. L. Jackson

Alabama

and Atty. F. D. McArthur.

News

Birmingham, Ala.

Birmingham To Launch Campaign To Obtain \$300,000 For Hospital

**Funds Will Be Used
To Construct 100-Bed
Negro Institution**

Beginning Monday morning, Negro and white citizens of Birmingham will join together toward a goal of \$300,000 to build and equip the city's first Negro hospital.

Organized last Spring as the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association, the campaign is preparing to stage its biggest push during the Summer. Contributions on hand as the drive opens include \$15,000 in cash and \$40,000 in pledges.

The \$300,000 goal has been divided by campaign leaders into a quota of \$150,000 for Negroes and a goal of \$150,000 for white contributors.

Negro solicitations will be mainly among industrial plant employees, according to C. W. Askew, executive director of the association, but private business and house-to-house canvassing will also be conducted among Birmingham's Negro citizens.

An advisory board, made up of prominent white citizens, will head the drive for \$150,000 in contributions from the city's white population.

Aim of the drive is to construct in Birmingham a 100-bed hospital to which Negro doctors may bring their patients and which will contribute much to the general health of the community. The Birmingham hospital will be modeled on such prominent Southern Negro hospitals as Flint-Goodrich in New Orleans; George W. Hubbard, Nashville, and the Medical College of Virginia's Negro Hospital, Richmond.

One of the main benefits of such a hospital, campaign leaders point out, will be to bring young Negro interns into the community, providing a center for their practice and thereby raising general health standards.

Campaign headquarters for the drive will be located on the ground floor of the Pythian Building.

Officers of the hospital association, who will work with Director Askew in mapping the drive, are Bishop B. G. Shaw, president; the Rev. C. H. George, first vice presi-

dent; Norman S. Randall, second vice president; Mrs. M. B. Gaillard, secretary; Mrs. E. L. Biddings, assistant secretary, and the Rev. M. Thornton, treasurer.

White advisory committee members are Dr. George A. Denison, Charles F. Zukoski, Jr., Dr. Fred R. Chenault, Dr. John L. Slaughter, F. D. McArthur, G. A. Mattison, Jr., William Mitch, Don D. Campbell and Dr. H. L. Jackson.

News

Birmingham, Ala.

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ward construction of the hospital. Director Askew has announced that the goal of \$300,000 will be subdivided into a \$150,000 goal for Negro contributors, and a \$150,000 quota for white citizens. Through the campaign, directors hope to raise enough funds to construct Birmingham's first hospital to which Negro doctors may bring their patients.

NEGRO HOSPITAL DRIVE TO OPEN

The campaign to build a Negro hospital for Birmingham and Jefferson County will officially open next Monday, when teams of workers will seek subscribers to the fund for which a \$300,000 goal has been set.

F. Zukoski Jr., the Rev. Fred R. Chenault, the Rev. John L. Slaughter, George A. Mattison Jr., William Mitch, Don D. Campbell, Dr. H. L. Jackson and F. D. McArthur. Mr. Zukoski is directing the campaign among white citizens. Bishop B. G. Shaw is president of the Hospital Assn., with the Rev. C. H. George, first vice president; Norman S. Randall, second vice president; Mrs. M. B. Gaillard, secretary; Mrs. E. L. Biddings, assistant secretary, the Rev. M. Thornton, treasurer.

Birmingham, Ala. NEGRO HOSPITAL CAMPAIGN OPENS

Leaders Confident Goal
Of \$300,000 Will
Be Reached

An intensive campaign toward a goal of \$300,000 for construction and equipment of a 100-bed hospital for Negroes in Birmingham opened Monday morning in Birmingham, with many of the city's industrial plants being contacted and pledging their support, C. W. Askeu, executive director of the Jefferson County Hospital Association, announced.

Askeu said that plans were made Monday to raise most of the needed funds through contributions of Negro employees of the industrial plants over the city and county and that later house-to-house solicitation would be made. The drive will last through June 28. Headquarters for the campaign have been established in the Pythian Building at 310-B North 18th Street and officials are on duty from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. to accept contributions from white and Negro citizens.

With \$15,000 already contributed, Negro leaders and members of a white advisory committee are confident of obtaining the rest of the funds to build the hospital to be open to Negro physicians and their patients, thereby helping to raise the general standard of health in the community, it was announced.

In many industrial plants and business places in the city and county, Negroes are contributing to the campaign by pledging \$10, to be taken from their salary checks weekly.

NEGRO HOSPITAL LEADERS

Weekly Review

Birmingham, Ala.

PUSH DRIVE FOR \$150,000

According to information picked up at the Jefferson County Negro Hospital Ass'n., the drive for where Negro doctors and nurses can serve Negroes of Jefferson

News Birmingham, Ala. For A Negro Hospital

This coming Monday the campaign to establish a Negro hospital in Birmingham will enter a period of intensified solicitation. It is hoped to raise \$300,000 for the construction and equipment of a 100-bed institution. The Birmingham and Jefferson County Hospital Association has been organized to that end. Already \$15,000 has been subscribed. Negro workers in industrial plants and other places of employment are to be canvassed. White citizens also are being asked to help. White members of the association's advisory board will be in charge of this phase of the campaign.

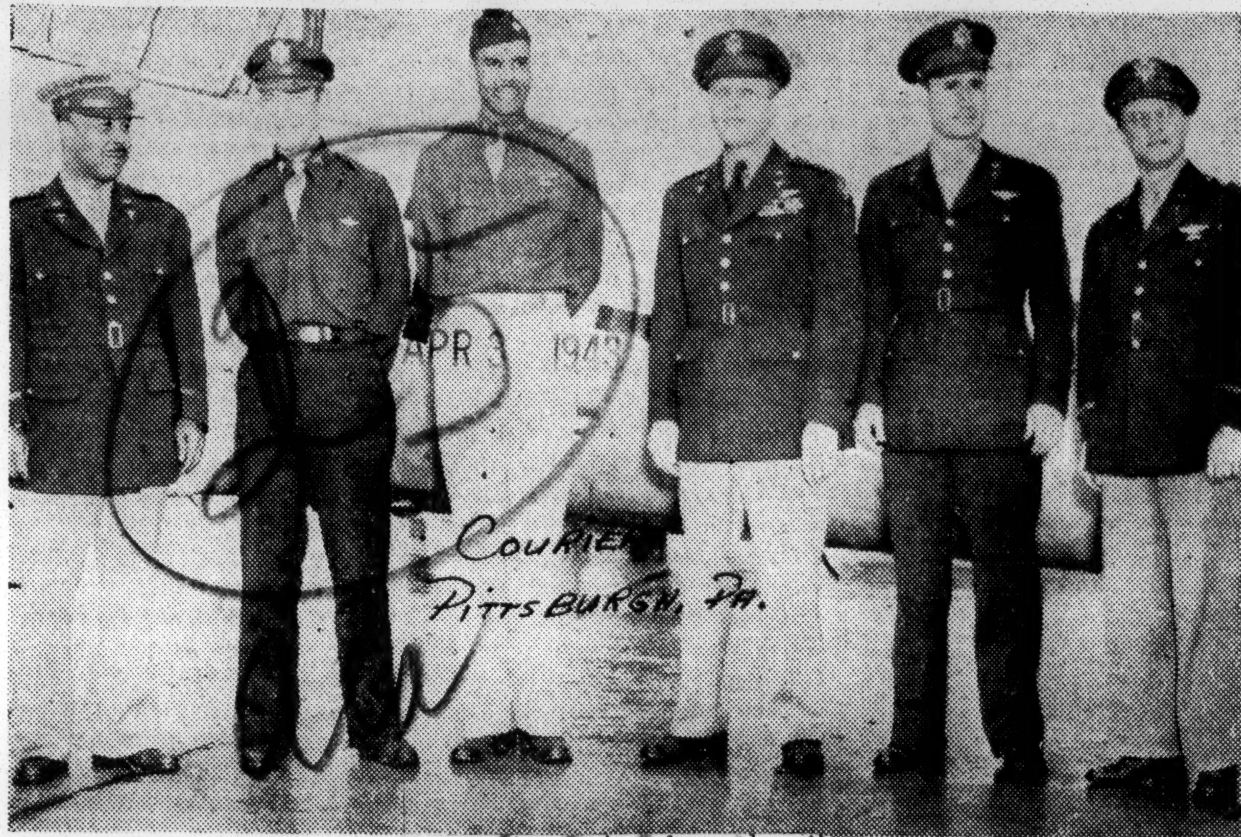
This community's large Negro population makes the need for such an institution acute. The services now provided at the Hillman Hospital are extensive and invaluable, of course, but they do not nearly cover the need.

The new hospital would be open, of course, for the practice of Negro physicians and internes. Its work of health and healing would be a great contribution to the well-being of the entire community, as well as an urgently needed service for its patients.

This is a time of many appeals, many demands, upon us all. But it is also a time in which human interdependency is all the more obvious, when our common problems and troubles create a heightened spirit of fellowship and cooperation. It is the busy man who usually finds time to do even more in time of need. It is those who already are giving to many good causes who can be counted on to help, if possible, with yet another.

This is a cause that from many standpoints—particularly that of need—is deserving of the sympathetic consideration of all our people.

ARMY OFFICERS VISIT TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL



Col. Walter S. Jenson of Washington, D. C., recently made a tour of inspection of the Tuskegee Army Flying School's Station Hospital, which marked the celebration of its first anniversary. During the week of March 14, the members of the Hospital staff greeted many distinguished visitors.

Pictured from left to right are: Major George McDermott of Baltimore, Md., Venereal Disease Control officer; Lt. Col. Noel F. Parrish of Corpus Christi, Tex., commanding officer of the Tuskegee Army Flying school; Lt. Col. Benjamin J. Davis Jr. of Washington, D. C., executive of troops; Col. Walter S. Jenson of Washington, D. C., acting air surgeon; Lt. Col. E. L. Gann of Washington, D. C., air surgeon's office, and Lt. Col. Richard C. Cumming of Ocala, Fla., chief surgeon.

County is moving forward with success.

There can be no question as to the need for this project. Reports have it that due to the great number of sick people who have to seek aid at Hillman, the care for all who go there is not up to what one would call ideal. In fact, some have said that aggravated conditions there are in many respects repugnant.

Except at a hospital controlled by one of the great industrial concerns, other hospitals in the districts operated by others housed Negro patients in basements and that Negro doctors are not able to follow their patients into these hospitals. Except for the limited service available at the Children's Hospital, there is no satisfactory hospitalization facility for Negroes in Jefferson County.

It is believed that the Negro citizens and their friends will have to build a Negro hospital if Negroes are to have hospitalization facilities, because facilities otherwise provided are not satisfactory.

It is believed that aid from the whites will be measured by what the Negroes do for themselves that someday will be worked whereby the Negro hospital

may be sustained, if funds are secured in the present drive to build same.

The hospital for Negroes Appeal leaders are most anxious to have the cooperation of every Negro in Jefferson County and stand ready to answer any question in any one's mind, which may be causing such persons to withhold their pledge or donation at the earliest possible date. For such information, call 3-9851 or 7-0097.

The campaign headquarters are located at 320 North 18th Street—ground floor, Pythian Temple building.

Railroad Aids Plan For Birmingham Hospital

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois
BIRMINGHAM. — Th

"will get a very large backing from the men of your race who are employed with the L. and N. Railroad company."

Louisville and Nashville Railroad company has endorsed a plan to establish a Negro hospital here, company officials having agreed to payroll deductions against the colored employes of the Birmingham division, who sign up as life members of the hospital association. FEB 1 2 1943

Whites Force Jim Crow Upon U.S. Hospital

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. — (ANP) — The Northington General Military hospital here last week yielded to pressure from irate white citizens and instituted a system of jim crow among its soldier-patients. Victims of this practice are 30 soldiers recently arrived from the station hospital at Fort McClellan, Ala.

The planned unit will cost \$300,000 to build and equip, and will aid in providing adequate hospitalization for Negro patients and facilities for the training of Negro physicians, internes, nurses and members of allied professions, according to Rev. Carnegie. Specifically the charges are that Negro patients have been: piled into separate wards; denied use of the latrines used by whites; roped off, in mass units; and barred from the P. A. (post exchange) except for a brief hour

Of the company's 700 employees, 370 have joined the association and authorized the company to deduct \$10 from their pay, at the rate of \$1 every two weeks for ten pay periods. G. C. Wendling, division superintendent of the L. and N. co-operated with association officials in aiding the fund drive.

Last Monday four L. and N. officials participated, with Rev. Carnegie in a round table discussion of the movement over Radio Station WBRC. One of the speakers, E. C. Haynie, assistant division engineer, declared:

"Rev. Carnegie, the thing that has arrested my attention and has won me to your cause is the spirit of self-help which your organization is trying to instill in the Negro people of our city and county. You are not asking the white people to put up the money to build a hospital to meet the needs of the Negro people of our district.

"You are appealing to the race pride and racial self-interest of your own people; you are inspiring them to believe that they can do something to provide their hospital facilities and open the doors for the training and practice to their own doctors and nurses. This is an excellent idea and you deserve the backing of every member of your race and I believe that you

House Committee Praises Lawlah

WASHINGTON, June 24—(ANP)—Dr. John W. Lawlah, dean of the medical school at Howard university and director of Freedmen's hospital, although not a name, received a compliment from the House Appropriations committee last week when submitting recommendations for the coming fiscal year, it was stated:

"In connection with the appropriation bill for 1943, the committee called attention to numerous evidences of irregularities and inadequate administrative control of the affairs of the institution."

"In the past year, the dean of the medical college at Howard university has been designated to serve also as superintendent of the hospital, and the committee is glad to note some improvement in the management of the business affairs of the hospital, particularly in connection with the collection of bills."

REIMBURSEMENT CLAUSE OUT

The committee pointed out it had eliminated from the bill a provision which required the hospital to reimburse Howard \$6,200 a year so long as the dean of the School of Medicine at the institution serves as superintendent of the hospital.

"This provision has been stricken from the bill," the report said, "so it would appear that the two positions are of such importance and require such close attention to detail, that one man should not serve in both capacities. This action is in no way a reflection upon the present dean of the medical school and superintendent who appears to be well qualified for either position."

The measure provides \$686,000 for the hospital, an increase of \$1,690 over the amount appropriated for its operation during the present fiscal year ending June 30.

More on the Gallinger Mess

Washington Tribune

As usual the Federation of Civic Associations was caught napping during the Senate investigation into conditions at Gallinger Hospital. In like manner the Medico-Chirurgical Society was caught off guard.

For many years the Negro citizens of Washington have deplored the fact that Negro physicians are not permitted to attend patients at Gallinger or to join the hospital staff. We have deplored the fact that the Nurses Training School at this tax supported institution, bars Negro women from the courses. We have deplored the fact that the hospital, in keeping with the policy of the District Government, has refused to employ Negroes in capacities other than as orderlies and menial.

The whole defense of the hospital and District authorities was that there existed a personnel shortage and a shortage of nurses, because of conditions brought on by the war. This is one of the District's evils that can-

D. C.

not be blamed on the war. This condition has existed at Gallinger Hospital over the years, and at a time when Negro women were being told that Gallinger did not train Negroes to become nurses; at a time when Negro physicians were being told that they were not needed on the Gallinger staff, and were being denied permission to practice at this tax-supported hospital. Now these chickens have come home to roost.

A vigilant civic association could have stepped in there and thrown the whole myth into the open by informing the Senate Committee of the District's racial policy, and explaining that the shortage of help could be relieved if the hospital would train Negro women as nurses; if it would admit Negro physicians to its staff if it would abandon its policy of not employing Negroes except at menial tasks.

Here we had a Senate Committee without a Southern member on it, seeking sincerely to clear up a local situation by finding the cause and trying to arrive at a cure. For five days it held hearings, and not a Negro physician or civic representative appeared to expose the true cause of conditions at this jim-crow institution in the nation's capital.

What is true of Gallinger is true of every other District institution or department under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners. If we could have brought about employment reforms at Gallinger we would have opened the gate for reforms elsewhere.

The defiance of the Senate Committee by Commissioner Mason is typical of the defiance he has displayed toward every civic need in Washington, especially when the need would improve the plight of Washington's Negro population. If he can defy the United States Senate with immunity—that august body which must confirm his appointment and appropriate funds for his salary—it shouldn't be hard to imagine the kind of kicking around poor, voteless Negro citizens receive.

Gallinger Hospital is an institution for poor people who can't afford to pay their medical and hospital bills. A large percentage of its patients are Negroes. What does it matter to three Commissioners, who the people pay \$2,000 per annum, what kind of treatment the poor receives. What does it matter if they can't sleep for bedbugs; can't eat for roaches in their food; or relax and recuperate in peace without the sight of corpses being rolled "up the hill" before their very eyes daily.

Since the majority of the patients are Negroes, why not have some Negro physicians on the staff and Negro nurses to give them proper medical attention.

The whole situation is disgusting and stinks to high heaven. It smelled so bad that it was too much for Commissioner Mason to inhale, and so he sat silently—refusing to talk—and so did Washington's Negroes.

Post

Washington, D. C.

Grand Jury Receives Final Instructions in Gallinger Prob

Final instructions preparatory to completing evidence submitted after a lengthy investigation of Gallinger Hospital, were given the grand jury yesterday after more than two score witnesses had testified before it.

The investigation was instigated when charges were made several months ago before a Senate subcommittee investigating conditions at Gallinger that funds had been mishandled, that sanitary conditions at the institution were bad and that patients in the psychopathic ward had been mistreated.

The investigation has been in charge of Assistant United States Attorney John W. Fihelly. It was ordered by United States Attorney Edward M. Curran after the matter was turned over to his office by Commissioner Guy Mason.

Also under investigation is the death last March of Adie Mae Carroll, a 40-year-old nurse. Charges were made that Miss Carroll had died at her home of causes other than those for which she had been treated at Gallinger.

Dr. Roger M. Choisser, professor of pathology at George Washington University, made a report on the Carroll death at the request of Commissioner Mason in which he absolved Gallinger officials of blame.

There was no indication yesterday when the grand jury would make its final report.

Negroes Considered

Use of Negro doctors and internes at Gallinger Hospital was discussed yesterday in a meeting of a delegation from the Civic Committee on Race Relations with District Commissioners and Health Officer George C. Ruhland. Commissioner Guy Mason said he would try to arrange a further meeting on the subject.

The meeting was held between himself, deans of two local medical schools, the committee's chairman, Wilbur La Roe, and Dr. Paul B. Cornely and Lawrence E. Gichner, of the delegation appearing yesterday. Dr. Cornely is a professor at Howard University Medical School.

La Roe pointed out that although 70 per cent of the inmates of the hospital are Negroes, the 213 physicians and internes all are white. It also was noted that of 135 nurses only seven are Negroes.

Well, St. Elizabeth's is a government hospital. Patients don't get treatment equal to whites. Third place, even if do anything about it. And, oh yeah, the whites get confidential reason for not hiring Negro doctors is that white mental cases are always ravaging that doctors and attendants around, this would cause Ne-trouble. Negro doctors, a salvation. arape them, and if colored doctors denied employment no matter what were around, this would cause Ne-trouble. First, their training and experience. Ne-trouble. you and Charley get — hell, First, their training and experience. Ne-trouble. place white psychiatrists haven't their hair fixed and you know what the slightest conception of the things that are going on.

The Senate Will be Asked to Remove Race Ban at Gallinger

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

NOV 20 1943

human, in forwarding the report to the Commissioners.

An amendment to prohibit discrimination based on race in the existing in the employment policy of Gallinger Hospital, a Senator has promised the Tribune. The bill contains an appropriation estimate of \$15,750 for Gallinger Hospital for the purpose of employing three assistant superintendents and other personnel to meet objections raised by the Senate Committee which recently investigated the institution.

A committee, headed by Wilbur LaRoe, chairman of the District Board of Pardons and Parole, found that rank discrimination existed at the hospital in the that he will propose an amendment to the deficiency bill, which will prohibit discrimination in the employment of persons from the funds appropriated, or in applicants for employment.

The Tribune promised several weeks ago, that it would seek to have such an amendment added to the bill, if and when the Commissioners sought funds to employ more help.

The feeling among Negro groups is that if the funds are granted without the amendment, the Commissioners will continue their policy of appointing only whites to this tax-supported institution, even though the majority of its patients are Negroes.

Of the 145 nurses at the hospital only seven are colored, and are assigned to the tuberculosis ward, despite the fact that the patient load is 69 per cent colored, the committee found.

It was also found by Mr. LaRoe's committee that Negroes are not admitted to the Gallinger nurses school, nor are Negro physicians admitted to the staff of visitors or of consultants. Such a situation was termed by Mr. LaRoe as un-Christian and in-

Freedmen's Hospital To Train Portion Of 65,000 Needed For U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Freedmen's Hospital last week became one of the first three institutions in the nation to enroll in Federal Security Agency's plan to add 65,000 women to the country's nursing personnel under provisions of the recently enacted Bolton Nurse Training Act, creating a United States Cadet Nurse Corps. Providence Hospital, also of Washington, and John Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore were the other two institutions enrolled.

Under this government program, nursing schools are cutting their training periods from the usual 36 months to 24 or 30 months. The remaining six or twelve months will be devoted to practice under supervision.

After graduation cadets may elect to enter military service or continue in essential civilian work for the duration.

According to Miss Lucile Petry, director of the Division of Nurse Education of the Public Health Service, Negro young women will have the same status in the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps as other racial groups.

"It is an opportunity to enter upon a professional career that is as useful in peacetime as in war, without any cost whatever to the ambitious and patriotic student," Miss Petry said.

"Those taking part in this Federal plan must agree to remain in the nursing field for the duration of the emergency" she continued, adding that this was the only restriction placed upon participation in the program.

In addition to Freedmen's Hospital, which is affiliated with the Howard University School of Medicine, the hospitals where nurse training is provided for Negroes which are expected to enroll under the Bolton Nurse Training Act, include: John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; University Hospital School of Nursing (Lamar School of Nursing), Augusta, Ga.; Provident Hospital School of Nursing, Chicago; and the University School

of Nursing, New Orleans; Homer G. Phillips School of Nursing, St. Louis; Lincoln School of Nursing and Harlem Hospital School of Nursing, New York City; Mercy Hospital School of Nursing, Philadelphia; Meharry Medical College School of Nursing, Nashville; Columbia Hospital School of Nursing, Columbia, S.C.; and St. Philip Hospital School of Nursing, Richmond, Va.

The U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps is expected to complete preliminary organization by August 31. Classes are being organized now to start in September and October.

Howard Has Journal and Guide Emergency Hospital Unit

Norfolk, Virginia May Be Used To Set Up Facilities By OCD Or Army

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The U. S. Office of Civilian Defense announced this week that the Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, D. C., is one of 93 hospitals and medical schools throughout the country that have completed formal "affiliated units" of civilian physicians to be available to either OCD or the Army in the event of need for setting up emergency hospital facilities in their respective area.

Each unit is composed of 15 physicians, surgeons and other specialist, and forms a balanced professional staff. OCD will use the units to supplement the staffs of "emergency base hospitals" situated in relatively safe zones on the fringes of critical areas in event it is necessary to transfer civilian patients to these hospitals because of emergency in such areas.

The units will be called upon by the War Department to staff emergency hospitals should there be a sudden influx of battlefront casualties, or some other extraordinary military necessity, requiring hospitals and physicians beyond the immediate capacity of the Army in any particular locality.

FOR MILITARY EMERGENCY The OCD-affiliated units will be used for military emergency purpose only in or near the communities in which the staff re-

sides. Their duty will be temporary and they will be replaced by Army doctors as quickly as the Surgeon General of the Army can make the necessary assignments. Normally, all the 15 doctors of a unit are associated with a single hospital. Each unit includes: a chief and assistant chief of medical services, two general internists, a chief and assistant chief of surgical services, four general surgeons, two orthopedic surgeons, one dental surgeon, one pathologist, and one radiologist.

RECEIVE COMMISSION Physicians accepted for service in the units receive inactive reserve commissions in the U. S. Public Health Service, but will be called to active duty by the Surgeon General (USPHS) only at the request of the OCD.

When a unit is needed, either to staff an emergency base hospital or to assist the Army temporarily in military emergency, the physicians of the unit will be placed on active duty for the duration of that particular emergency.

Organization of these units in selected communities will give both OCD and the Army organized emergency hospital staffs that can be called upon in time of need.

Citizens' Committee Blasts Jim Crow Policy at Gallinger

Tribune - Washington, D.C.

The Citizens' Committee on Racial Relations, headed by Wilbur LaRoe, Jr., chairman of the Parole Board, joined with the Senate Committee investigating Gallinger Hospital in blasting conditions existing there.

The Committee, however, aimed its blows at the jim crow employment policy which the Tribune exposed during the Senate hearings.

At a meeting of the committee held in the YWCA, Lawrence W. Gichner, chairman of the subcommittee on employment, cited statistics to prove, what he termed "prima facie evidence of discrimination."

Checking the hospital records, Mr. Gichner said he found that on October 21, a typical day, there were 709 colored patients and only 315 white patients at the hospital, giving a percentage of 69 in the Negro patient load as against 31 per cent white patients.

Despite the large number of colored patients, he found that the hospital employed only 7 Negro graduate nurses out of 135 employed there. He further found that there were no Negroes employed among the 41 resident physicians, 31 internes, 122 visiting physicians and 19 special consultants. All of these were white, he found.

The report caused Mr. La Roe to declare that such a situation could not be justified neither from a community viewpoint nor from a Christian viewpoint.

The Citizen's Committee ordered an emphatic protest lodged with the District Commissioners who are responsible for the operation of District-owned institutions.

Dr. Paul B. Cornely, chairman of the subcommittee on health, also called attention to a similar situation existing at

other municipal hospitals, none of which employ colored physicians, though they admit colored patients. He asked that Children's Hospital be added to the list of those institutions that discriminate in employment on account of race.

Startling Facts Revealed by Senators Investigating Gallinger

Washington, D. C.

The special Senate Subcommittee which is investigating allegedly deplorable conditions at Gallinger Hospital issued an ultimatum Tuesday to the Commissioners through its chairman, Senator Holman (D.) of Oregon, to the effect that the Commissioners furnish the committee with information on their own inspections of the hospital "within 36 hours."

The three members of the Subcommittee, Senators Holman,

Bushfield (R.) of South Dakota, and Buck (R.) of Delaware, made a surprise visit to the hospital as the result of complaints coming from tuberculosis patients that conditions there were unbearable. The complaints set the wheels in motion for a general investigation and already some startling information as to the administration of the hospital has come.

Senators Holman and Buck stated that there was evidence of patients cooking in their rooms. They said they saw the food in the process of preparation, serving and consumption.

Bocock Under Fire

Especially under fire during the investigation is the superintendent of the hospital, Dr. Edgar Bocock, who has been charged by various patients and employees with using the institution's food, material, and funds for his personal benefit.

A report released from the Comptroller General included charges against Dr. Bocock to the effect that he purchased food for his personal use out of hospital funds; that he provided free hospitalization for personal employees; free board for "certain favored employees," and employed as his personal servant a Filipino who was paid from Gallinger appropriations, according to Senator Pat McCarran, chairman of the Senate District Committee.

Dr. Bocock issued a statement saying "The charges made are absolutely without foundation or fact. While certain of the allegations cited have occurred they were either with proper authorization of were matters over which I had no control."

The charges have been referred to United States Attorney Edward Curran who has assigned his chief assistant, John Finnelly, who said that his office has assigned Lt. Joseph Shimon to the case. Mr. Finnelly said that some aspects of the case will necessitate delving into the hospital's affairs as far as ten years back before some conditions can be cleared up.

Sloppy Administration

The Comptroller General's report also specified that "there are several instances of sloppy administrative practices which undoubtedly require correction." It

was also reported that adequate records of inventories of alcoholic liquors and narcotics were not kept.

In criticizing the situations found at the hospital Senator Holman said, "from what I have seen, some of the old buildings in which the tuberculosis patients are housed, should be condemned and razed immediately. I understand they were built about fifty years ago. In one of the buildings the roof is badly in need of repair and leaks in rainy weather."

Senator Bushfield revealed that work tables and kitchen stoves appeared to be unnecessarily greasy and badly in need of a good cleaning.

Senator Buck reported that the hospital was badly understaffed. All in all, the Subcommittee contends that there must soon be a day of reckoning at Government's Gallinger Municipal Hospital.

25-1943

Miami, Fla. Herald

September 25, 1943

Army Plans New Maternity Clinic

The army is establishing a negro maternity clinic at Christian hospital for wives of servicemen who have been finding it inconvenient to go to Glades clinic at Miami Beach and Biltmore hospital, Coral Gables, Dr. Maryland Burns Byrne, director of maternal and infant care, Dade County Health unit, reported Friday.

The hours are between 10 and 11 a. m. on Saturdays, she said.

Florida

25-1943

News

Birmingham, Ala.

Negroes Operating Successfully Three Hospitals In South

Campaign Scheduled For Raising \$300,000 To Construct Plant

Three successful Negro hospitals now operating in Southern cities were cited as examples of their goal by leaders of the Jefferson County Hospital Association Friday, as they prepared to open a \$300,000 drive Monday morning to build and equip a 100-bed Negro hospital here.

The proposed hospital, for which \$15,000 has been raised and \$40,000 pledged, would provide a center in Birmingham to which Negro doctors could bring their patients, campaign leaders explained, and therefore would do much to elevate health standards of this community.

Now operating in Nashville is the George W. Hubbard Hospital, where are trained young Negro interns from Meharry Medical College and which makes a charge of only \$1.50 per day for ward patients and from \$2.50 to \$5 a day for private patients. A 106-bed hospital, Hubbard was constructed in 1931.

New Orleans claims the Flint-Goodrich 100-bed hospital, supported by contributions from Dilard Negro University, the Community Chest, the Julius Rosenberg Fund, the City of New Orleans and the U. S. Public Health Service, in addition to income from patients. It also was constructed in 1931 at a cost of \$500,000.

In Richmond, the Medical College of Virginia has a Negro hospital building of 190 beds, constructed in 1918 at a cost of \$200,000. Its annual operating cost of \$300,000 is covered by income from patients, by Community Fund contributions and by state appropriations.

Both at Flint-Goodrich and at the Medical College of Virginia, hospital insurance plans are widely used.

Director of the Jefferson County campaign for a Negro hospital, C. W. Askew, has announced that field workers will begin canvassing industrial plants, citizens and businesses of Birmingham Monday as the first step toward the \$300,000 goal.

AFRO-American
Baltimore, Md.

White Hospitals Ig U.S. Nurse Law

They Take Federal Money but Employ White Nurses Only

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—White hospitals have been advised to ignore the provisions of the Bolton Act forbidding discrimination against colored and Jewish cadet nurses in institutions using Federal funds.

The act, known as Public Law 74, and passed by the 76th Congress, appropriates 65 million dollars for the training of nurses for the armed forces, governmental and civilian hospitals, health agencies and war industries, through grants to institutions providing such training.

No Discrimination

The act specifically provides that there shall be no discrimination in the administration of the benefits and appropriations made under the respective provisions of this act on account of race, creed or color.

One or two hospitals at first declined to accept appropriations because the act specifically would not allow white nurses for training.

One of them reported to the AFRO that it had gotten around these provisions by getting a ruling from the Surgeon General's office that the act simply means that Federal appropriations must be made for colored hospitals too.

Language Plain

The language is so plain, in that it declares there is to be no discrimination in the benefits provided by the appropriation, so that Federal funds can not be used for the training of white only or colored only in hospitals.

Under the act the nurses are to be educated without charge for tuition fees, uniforms, books or other expenses, and in addition they are to receive \$15 for the first 9 months; and \$50 for the following 15 to 21 months of study and practice.

How Hopkins

Does It

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28 (AP)—Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore is among the hospitals approved for training of army nurses but its quota is filled.

General

will address the joint meeting. Among them are: Dr. John W. Lawlah, dean of Howard university Medical school; Dr. Clara E. Hays, regional medical consultant, children's bureau, U. S. Department of Labor; W. J. Trent, racial relations officer, and John L. Procope, superintendent, Flint-Goodrich hospital, New Orleans, who is secretary of the association.

Arrangements are being handled by S. Tanner Stafford, superintendent of the Community hospital here. A feature of the meeting will be the dedication on Sunday afternoon, November 21, of the new wing, of the nurses' home, power plant, and garage of the hospital, recently completed under the initial grant made under the Lanham act to any hospital in this country. Mr. Trent will explain the opportunities open to hospitals under the Lanham act.

according to a Miss Myers who is in charge of nurse training. She said that 100 students have been accepted for the Fall class and that there is a long waiting list. She was familiar with the law under which the grant was made but intimated that the fact that the school's quota was filled eliminated it from worrying about taking colored nurses.

Union Has Vacancies

Union Memorial Hospital, another on the approved list, said that vacancies existed in their class. A Miss Alma Gault, superintendent of nurses, said that while the school had never had colored nurse trainees, she did not know what the policy would be should they receive the Federal grant.

Sinai Hospital, according to Miss Cox, is also taking applicants for nurse training and is among the hospitals approved for Federal funds. As to whether colored nurses would also be trained, if they applied, Miss Cox was not in a position to say.

Provident Hospital in Baltimore is also on the approved list.

Nation's Hospital Administrators

Meet in Norfolk

Chicago Bee

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 18 (AP)—Plans have been completed for the entertainment of more than 75 of the nation's hospital administrators at Norfolk Community hospital, scene of the eighth annual National Conference of Hospital Administrators here for three days—November 19, 20 and 21.

The conference, held in conjunction with the Tri-State conference of Hospital Administrators embracing Virginia and the two Carolinas, will deal with "Wartime Hospital Problems." In attendance will also be nurses and physicians who will participate in panel discussions relating to the effect of war conditions on all aspects of medicine and hospitalization.

Nationally known authorities

CLINIC SAVES LIVES OF MANY

Colored Hospital Does Great Work

Some four or five years ago, the Colored Hospital was to be sold because there was no one to operate it and the old building was in very bad condition. A group of Americus women organized the Junior Welfare League and decided to make the Colored Hospital their objective for the year's work.

Their first task undertaken was the repair of the building. It was re-roofed, steam heat installed, the interior painted and equipment for the operating room was purchased.

At various times during the past four or five years, other improvements have been made, such as the showers and dressing rooms for the white doctors. A Prenatal and Well Baby clinic has been established which has been responsible for saving many lives among both mothers and infants.

A baby incubator, owned by the County Health Department, is made available for use at the Colored Hospital. The clinic has proved very valuable not only in dollars and cents but in the saving of lives.

Most cases coming in are emergency, convulsions, high blood pressure etc. The medicine for treatment of charity patients is furnished by the Red Cross.

The first couple of years operation of the hospital was hard and many difficulties had to be overcome. Without the help of Americus merchants and citizens, the Welfare League could not have accomplished what they have, and they are most grateful to everyone who has helped in any way.

It was some time before the colored people themselves would accept the hospital. At first they thought that it was a "Death House". Their attitude had to change before much could be accomplished. Now all is different. The colored people are truly proud of their hospital and have worked diligently to assist in creating a better feeling among their race toward the institution.

Lives Saved

There has been a number of interesting cases cared for since the hospital has been opened. Two are cited as follows: last November 27, 1942, a child was brought in from the county who had been badly burned and little hope was

expressed for him. He received Mrs. Thomas told of the large expense to which the League was when he was sent to the Crippled Children's clinic. He had the best of care and is now well in every way except for an operation which is to be performed in a few days.

Mrs. Dudley spoke about the operation which is operated in connection with the hospital. The room and facilities are furnished by the who came to the Prenatal Clinic hospital, while the clinic is operated a few weeks ago with blood pressure 240 and almost blind. She was put to bed, labor induced and the baby born alive at 7 months. The baby was put in an incubator and the mother is well. The deformities among the babies born Welfare Board aided this case.

Annual Report

The Junior Welfare League wants the people of Americus and Sumter County to know how grateful they are for the help and encouragement which they have so kindly given and submit the following financial statement on the operation of the hospital for the year 1943 to date. Patients admitted—447; Births, 15; death, 39; major operations, 168; minor operations, 16; X-ray therapy, 27; accident cases, 76; medical cases 130 (about 75 per cent paid); charity \$800; received from patients, \$8,420.00; Donations, \$2,447.53.

Total receipts for year, \$10,940.53
Disbursements \$10,193.25
Average cost per day per patient, \$2.41

WORK OF NEGRO HOSPITAL TOLD

Rotary Hears Reports On Institution

How the Americus negro hospital has been developed by the Junior Welfare League from an institution operated largely through contributions into one that is now self-sustaining, together with information about the hospital's present operation was explained to the Americus Rotary Club Tuesday by Mrs. Russell Thomas and Mrs. James Dudley.

The two speakers are members of the Junior Welfare League which has been operating the negro hospital so efficiently during recent years. Mrs. Thomas explained that when the League took over operation of the institution, the donations exceeded the revenue from patients, but today it is on a self-sustaining basis.

Surgeon With Vision Builds

Norfolk, Virginia
Ga. Hospital

Journal and Guide

Dr. H. Griffin
Has Performed
1,500 Operations

By LILLIAN E. WILLIAMS
BAINBRIDGE, Ga. — Erection and successful operation of a privately owned hospital over a six-year period, and performing 1,500 major operations within that time is the record of Dr. Joseph H. Griffin, Stewart County, Ga., native and graduate of Meharry Medical College.

As far back as 1925, Dr. Griffin conceived the idea of building a hospital in Bainbridge for Negroes. Like most new ideas, it was not favorably received by his friends and associates.

During those early years, his operative cases were taken to the Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla., and the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee Institute.

Although these institutions offered excellent opportunities for surgical treatment, it was found that the drive to another city was time consuming and often hazardous.

DREAMS REALIZED

Finally, in August, 1937, Dr.

Griffin's dream of owning and operating a hospital for his people was realized when he completed the Johnson Memorial Hospital and its doors were thrown open to the public.

The hospital is located in the heart of downtown Bainbridge within easy access to the public, and was named for the late Dr. and Mrs. J. W. F. Johnson, parents of Mrs. Griffin, pioneer citizens of this town.

The institution is rapidly outgrowing its physical plant. That too was anticipated, and as soon as wartime conditions permit, a new building will be erected on a beautiful site which has already been purchased for the purpose by the founder.

New Pavilion at Hospital To Bear Name of Negro

The new Negro pavilion of the Macon hospital will be named for a leading Negro citizen of Macon, the city hospital commission decided yesterday at their annual meeting. The hospital staff for another year was named also at the session.

W. C. Turpin Jr., chairman of the commission reports that the selection of the name for the new wing will be left to a committee of nine local Negroes to be appointed very soon.

Appointments to the executive committee of the hospital were announced as Dr. J. C. Anderson, chairman; Dr. R. C. Goolsby, Dr. W. W. Baxley, Dr. O. H. Weaver and Dr. R. G. Newton.

DR. WEAVER was named chief surgeon and gynecologist. Among changes from last year's staff were appointment of Dr. W. W. Baxley to succeed R. W. McAllister, now in armed service, in senior surgery; Dr. R. E. Edenfield, formerly in junior surgery, takes Dr. Baxley's place in gynecology.

The staff appointments in full are as follows:

For Division 1, Mondays and Thursdays: Surgery, Dr. H. G. Weaver; medicine, Dr. W. W. Chrisman for January, April, July and October, with Dr. R. Suarez as junior in medicine; gynecology, Dr. J. C. Anderson; obstetrics, Dr. O. R. Thompson; genito-urinary, Dr. W. L. Bazemore on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and on Sundays for the months of January, March, May, July, September and November.

Pediatrics, Dr. C. H. Farmer for February, May, August and November; orthopedics, Dr. W. A. Newman; tuberculosis, Dr. W. A. Williams; EEENT, Dr. R. W. Richardson; cancer, Dr. C. C. Harrold, and assistants, Dr. Tom Harrold, Dr. J. A. Fountain, and Dr. Max Mass.

Proctology, Dr. A. M. Phillips; endoscopy, Dr. W. L. Barton; ophthalmology, Dr. C. K. McLaugh-

lin; Roentgenology, Dr. Max Mass. For Division 2, Tuesdays and Fridays: surgery, Dr. R. G. Newton; medicine, Dr. A. E. Seigel for February, May, August and November; obstetrics, Dr. J. P. Holmes; pediatrics, Dr. R. C. Goolsby for March, June, September and December; tuberculosis, Dr. J. D. Applewhite; EEENT, Dr. J. Allen Smith.

For Division 3, Wednesdays and Saturdays: surgery, Dr. W. W. Baxley; medicine, Dr. B. S. Gostin for March, June, September and December; gynecology, Dr. R. E. Edenfield; obstetrics, Dr. E. Swilling; genito-urinary, Dr. E. Corn, for Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sat.

25-1943

GEORGIA

Constitution Atlanta, Georgia Hospital Annex Plan Approved At Columbus

MAR 10 1943
City and Government
May Erect Units To
Cost \$197,000.

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.
COLUMBUS, Ga., March 9.—The city commission has approved a measure to finance the new \$197,000 annex to the City hospital by paying 20 per cent with city funds and receiving aid for the remaining 80 per cent from the federal government. The project, sponsored jointly by the Federal Works Authority, will cost the city around \$40,000 and will include \$35,000 worth of new equipment, City Manager Marshall Morton says.

The new annex, two separate buildings, will house 56 beds in private and semi-private rooms for white people and 20 beds in four-bed and two-bed wards for Negroes. The new Negro annex will also have a completely new operating unit with rooms for both major and minor operations, a delivery room and complete equipment.

MAR 10 1943
Morton said he had wired the FWA officers that the commission had approved the plans. If it is approved in Washington, he said work would begin immediately.

Savannah, Ga., Press
April 10, 1943

NEGROES CONTRIBUTE TO HOSPITAL FUND

The Tri-Y and the Hi-Y organizations of the Beach Cuyler High School have contributed \$25 to the Chatham-Savannah Tuberculosis Association's fund to equip the proposed T-B Hospital to be erected in the near future.

The Chatham County Negro Teachers' Association has also presented a check for \$25 for the same purpose. Leiston Shuman, president of the T-B Association, announced today.

April 6, 1943

Free Negro Clinic Site Approved

Board of Zoning Appeals

has approved 250 Forrest Avenue as a site for the establishment of a free Negro clinic by Oglethorpe University Medical School.

However, the board made it plain that its approval was only as to the site and that the question of sanctioning the use of the present structure was a matter for Council action.

Charles J. Bowen, city inspector of buildings, said the petitioners must file a supplementary report and request Council specifically to approve remodeling of the present building, which is not fire resistant, before he will permit its use as a hospital.

Carlton Binns, attorney for the University, said such a petition would be filed for Council action Monday.

To Enlarge Macon Hospital Pittsburgh, Pa., Courier

MACON, Ga., Aug. 5.—(ANP)—The construction contract for an entirely new Negro section of the Macon hospital has been awarded and work on it is expected to be started next week. It was announced by W. C. Turpin, Jr., chairman of the hospital commission. Facilities of the new unit will include 40 beds, a new children's ward, a delivery room and space for handling out-patients. The \$50,000 project is financed by the Federal Works agency.

Colored People Make Donations To The Hospital

October 8, 1943

Walton County hospital officials and the people generally are praising the colored people of the county for their generous response to the call for funds for equipping the colored department at that splendid institution.

As a token of their appreciation of the department arranged for their benefit the colored people to date have contributed \$300 in cash and \$50 worth of linen, and additional contributions are expected.

The check for \$300 was presented by Wallace Williams to Mr. John T. Aycock, chairman of the Hospital Authority, last Thursday, accompanied by a letter from the colored committee, expressing their appreciation of their department, and assuring the Chairman of their continued support.

The committee stated that it met hearty support in its campaign to raise the funds and that

the colored people as a whole seemed to be deeply grateful for what had been done for them.

The committee, composed of some of the leading colored men of the county, consists of Wallace Williams, Chairman; Azilee Etchison, Secretary; L. L. Ison, Treasurer; A. Briggery, Reporter, and E. Harris, Chaplain.

The committee which purchased the \$50 worth of linen and presented it to the hospital consisted of Ada Briggery, Elmer Braswell and Nina Ward.

Monroe, Ga., Tribune
September 3, 1943

Hospital Fund Drive Begun By Walton Negroes

The citizens of Walton county are commending the colored population in its splendid drive to raise funds for the support of the colored ward in the Walton County hospital.

This ward, the only one of its kind in the county, has been visited by many of the colored people during minor and serious illnesses, and they receive the best of care and consideration.

In appreciation of the ward negro leaders have initiated a drive which will provide for fund to make their ward even better than ever. Negroes throughout the county are offering their support, and outstanding results are expected.

The noble cause has been presented in lodge meetings, in the schools, and in the churches. Representatives call to make the collections.

The Tribune congratulates the colored citizens on their show of such fine spirit and wishes for them success in their drive.

Federal Agency Okays Colored Venereal Clinic

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
September 27, 1943

Mayor William B. Hartsfield

was notified by Senator Walter George Monday that the Federal Works Agency had approved an expenditure for renovation and equipping a building at 186 Sunset Avenue, N. W., to be used as a venereal clinic for colored people.

It is expected alterations to the building will cost approximately \$17,000. The clinic will be operated by the City Health Department as a part of the Atlanta-Fulton County-DeKalb County setup to combat spread of venereal infection.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 12, 1943

Cobb Health Center Will Cost \$35,900

MARIETTA, Ga., Oct. 12.—Plans have been completed for construction of a Cobb County Health Center here on Waddell Street, it was announced Tuesday, and Richard Nash, of Marietta, architect for the job, said the project will cost approximately \$35,900.

Bids will be accepted October 27. The building will have general offices for the county health officer and his staff, a lobby, white sand Negro waiting rooms, four clinic rooms, examination and treatment rooms and service rooms.

Colored People Of County Do A Great Part For Hospital

Monroe, Ga., News
October 5, 1943

Hospital authorities here are only expressing the feeling of appreciation over what has been accomplished by the colored people of the county, by way of support to the Walton County Hospital, at which institution, authorities had the foresight, to arrange them a special ward—roomy and splendidly furnished and well kept.

A check, presented by Wallace H. Williams, one of the county's best colored men, to the amount of \$300.00, was placed in the hands of Chairman John T. Aycock, last Thursday, signed by W. H. Williams, Chairman of the Walton County Hospital Committee and, finally, it is hoped that the general Hospital Committee will feel free to call upon this group at such times when there is progress made, or when there is a need for community activity to make pro-

gress at the hospital. We are enclosing a check for Three Hundred Dollars as requested by the general committee through its chairman at our first meeting. This is an indication of the willingness to serve on the part on the Negro citizens for such

bore the name of L. L. Ison, principal of the Monroe Colored School. This check does not represent a finale of the campaign of this Colored Hospital Committee. They will continue to work until the entire county has been canvassed. This check does not represent the fifty dollars that the Committee, through the following committee, has purchased Fifty Dollars worth of linen for the Negro Ward at Hospital: Ada Briggery, Elmer Braswell and Nina Ward. Coupled with the reproduction of the letter, given below, goes heartiest congratulations and sincere thanks from the hospital authorities.

The Letter

Monroe, Georgia
September 30, 1943

Mr. John Aycock, Chairman
Walton County Hospital Committee

Monroe, Georgia
Dear Sir:

This note is submitted at this time, expressing, along with other things, the deep appreciation which the Negro group holds for the provision of hospital service offered by the present arrangements in our County Hospital. This committee has experienced very hearty co-operation from all citizens approached in interest of the drive. This co-operation not only expresses the feeling of appreciation, but it expresses the feeling of a definite need for such hospitalization.

The committee, representing each phase of Negro life in our county, feels that its task is one which does not end with this effort, but that it should become a permanent fixture in the common interest of the group. Therefore, it has formed a permanent organization, holding regular meetings, to keep the masses informed as to the needs and problems of the hospital.

Finally, it is hoped that the general Hospital Committee will feel free to call upon this group at such times when there is progress made, or when there is a need for community activity to make progress at the hospital. We are enclosing a check for Three Hundred Dollars as requested by the general committee through its chairman at our first meeting. This is an indication of the willingness to serve on the part on the Negro citizens for such

City Changes Permit Policy
City council voted yesterday to accept the recommendation of its police committee to change its requirements that such permits be renewed annually. Cecil Hester, chairman of the police committee, said the new ordinance exempts liquor dealers, pool wine and beer dealers from yearly renewals. Room operators and private detectives will henceforth continue

COLORED HOSPITAL COMMITTEE
W. H. Williams, Chairman.
Azilee Etchison, Secretary.
L. L. Ison, Treasurer.
A. Briggery, Reporter.
E. Harris, Chaplain.

Bad Relaxed.

Council relaxed its ban on mid-night movie performances by passing a resolution introduced by Councilman Howard Haire permitting midnight shows on Halloween and New Year's Eve.

It referred to the city building inspector a resolution passed by the building trades unions registering disapproval of the construction of housing projects with inferior materials and by non-union labor.

A request by the board of education that council agree to make up any funds which the board might lose when the city turns Grady hospital over to the new hospital authority was referred to the finance committee.

Hospital Finances.

The board now receives 30 per cent of each tax dollar and, under the present system, should the city give up the Grady hospital levy from which the board derives \$300,000, it would stand to lose that amount.

Council passed resolutions appointing Burge & Stephens architects for the new Negro clinic at 186 Sunset avenue, N. W., and directing the revenue collector to furnish a list of real estate owned by the city, with a view to putting much of it back into the hands of private owners through auction sales.

Colored Folks Still Climbing On Their Hospital Fund

Monroe, Ga., News

October 12, 1943

Our readers will recall having seen a notice of the marvelous achievement made by the colored people of the county, in their drive for funds, with which to make a tangible showing in support of the Walton County Hospital.

The report showed that, up to that particular day, the amount had reached the \$300.00 mark, to say nothing of the \$50.00 that had been paid out for linens.

Since that report, we are informed, by the Chairman for the drive—one of Walton's best colored citizens—Wallace Williams, several more dollars have been added and that the subscription lists are still open and, that the solicitors are delighted that gasoline was supplied with which to make the canvass, goes without saying.

"A half thousand," said one of Monroe's darkies, "would be a

very small amount, when compared to the great value of the institution. The colored folks ward is worth a thousand times \$500.

This paper congratulates these colored people upon their great success and would urge all who have not gotten in on the drive to do so right away, in order that the committee might make their final report.

Williams, of the firm of Jackson & Williams, local colored undertakers, claims he is in position to know, perhaps better than anyone else, how valuable this hospital is to members of his race. He has hauled many from the old hospital in his ambulance, after they had been immediately operated upon and, when they came out from under the influence of the anaesthetic, their condition was serious and they were hard to handle and, in some cases, due to there being no place for them, a number may have died, when, if they could have remained at the hospital they might have been saved."

Oglethorpe Dean Cites Shortage of Doctors in Plea

Atlanta, Ga., News

November 3

Shortage of doctors is so serious in Georgia that there have been recent instances of veterinarians and Negro doctors delivering white babies and otherwise administering to the sick," Dean Herman D. Jones of Oglethorpe University's School of Medicine said Wednesday.

Dean Jones' comment was included in a statement reiterating Oglethorpe's appeal for use of white wards at Grady Hospital for clinical teachings in connection with efforts to obtain accreditation of the Oglethorpe medical school.

The Grady Board of Trustees meets Thursday afternoon to decide on Oglethorpe's appeal.

Emory Opposition "Surprising"
Dean Jones said he was surprised to learn that Emory staff members opposed Oglethorpe's petition for Grady facilities, adding he saw no reason why both schools could not work harmoniously at the hospital.

His statement in full:
"The purpose of the Oglethorpe

Medical School is not to create a competitive school, but is to relieve the appalling shortage of physicians in rural Georgia and the Southeast. There is only one way to do this, and that is through the creation of another school.

"In our efforts to establish another medical school here, we have conducted the program on a high plane, have consulted with and accepted the advice of the secretary of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association, and intend to continue to cooperate with that medical organization, the greatest of its kind in the world.

Says Inspection Was Made

"The secretary, Dr. Victor Johnson, personally inspected Oglethorpe at my request, saw our program, and made several major recommendations. These recommendations have been, or are in the process of being carried out, and any further suggestions we get from this body also will become a part of our program.

"It is our intention to give Atlanta and Georgia a medical school just as good as any other similar school.

"When I first became dean of Oglethorpe's Medical School, I talked to the dean of the Emory Medical School, and at that time, he seemed to think very kindly of the plan. I was greatly surprised later to learn that they would oppose the plan.

"Already Oglethorpe has a medical library of more than 1,000 volumes, and this will be increased just as fast as medical books are published. Also our equipment will be the very best obtainable, and our medical staff will be made up of the most capable men we can find.

Points to Precedent

"Two medical schools operating in one hospital is not impractical, and is not something that is unheard of. It has been done right here in Atlanta, and at Grady Hospital, too. A similar situation existed here some 35 years ago when students of the Atlanta School of Medicine and the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons received their junior and senior training at Grady.

"It is being done right now by Tulane University's School of Medicine and the Louisiana State University School of Medicine. A statement by Dr. C. C. Bass, dean of the College of Medicine at Tulane, made a short time after the Louisiana school was admitted to the same hospital, was to the effect that contrary to his first opinion, the Tulane school used its clinical material much more advantageously and much more efficiently than it had been doing. He further stated that it had been profitable to both schools.

"A recent survey of Grady

shows 656 beds for patients. This can easily be divided up, say 356 beds for the Emory medical students, and 300 for the Oglethorpe students. Some accredited schools train their students in hospitals of only 150 beds.

Denies Any "Chicanery"

"About the resolution passed by the Fulton County Medical Society asking that Grady be thrown open to Oglethorpe as well as Emory. The society passed that in good faith, with only two dissenting votes, in the usual procedure of all resolutions acted upon by that body, and any insinuation that it was slipped through by chicanery or otherwise, is a reflection on every physician who voted for it, and there was a good attendance at the meeting when this resolution was passed.

"As to the shortage here in our great state, I can only say it has become so acute that there have been recent instances where veterinarians and colored doctors have had to go into homes, deliver babies and otherwise minister to the sick in our state.

"I have nothing to say against veterinarians, for they are serving a good purpose in studying and treating the diseases of our animals, but they are not trained to administer to sick people.

"The board of trustees of Grady were told that Grady Hospital and Emory University would lose their accredited standing if Oglethorpe, an unaccredited school, was admitted to the hospital. Under a recent ruling of the American Medical Association's Council of Medical Education, brought about as a result of the acute shortage of physicians, interns from accredited and non-accredited schools can now serve side by side without jeopardizing the record of the intern or the hospital.

Pledges Accreditation

"As I said before, Oglethorpe is making a sincere effort to have an accredited medical school, and in time it will be so accredited, for my associates and I do not desire to be affiliated with a medical school which does not compare favorably with the best.

"There was a time when the Emory School of Medicine was not accredited. That was during those days when it first organized. The Emory students in those days were not denied access to Grady Hospital, and the standing of the hospital was not jeopardized.

"In time, the Emory school was accredited, and the time is coming when Oglethorpe's medical school will also be accredited.

"Emory officials told the trustees they had spent vast sums of money at Grady. That is true. They spent the money on the colored side of the hospital, though, or a greater portion of it on that side. We have \$61,000 available to spend there whenever we are

admitted, and we propose to spend annually \$61,000 or more on the white side. This will give the hospital valuable scientific equipment which will aid in the treatment of the sick."

Hospital Funds Still Being Raised By Our Walton Co. Darkies

Monroe, Ga., News

November 8, 1943

The colored people of Walton county who, it has already reported, had collected a considerable amount of money, to be placed at our Walton County Hospital, are yet at work and have no date set to quit. Wallace Williams, who has been so very persistent in the drive, says that he will not be satisfied until the amount exceeds \$500.00 and requests all who have not subscribed and paid, do so at once.

Monroe, Ga., News

November 8, 1943

THAT THE NEGROES HAVE SERVED

That the Walton county negroes have, in their drive, for funds, with which to carry their part of the load in maintaining our Walton County Hospital, is worthy of them. Some of them, we are told, have given most liberally and although they have been able to report considerably over \$300.00 raised, they mean to go beyond the \$500.00 mark before the drive is completed.



Andrew J. Allison, alumni secretary and director of public relations at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., since 1927, takes over his duties as superintendent of Provident Hospital on June 7. The appointment was announced by Dr. Homer V. Wilburn, medical director of the hospital. Mr. Allison will have charge of the business management, fund raising and public relations generally and will work in conjunction with Dr. Wilburn.

Allison Named Provident Hospital Superintendent

Andrew W. Allison, alumni secretary and director of public relations at Fisk University, Nashville, for 16 years, has resigned to assume the duties of superintendent at Provident Hospital starting Monday, June 7, it was announced this week by Dr. Homer V. Wilburn, medical director.

Allison, nationally known as an executive, will have charge of the business management, fund raising and public relations generally at Provident, working in conjunction with Dr. Wilburn, who is the institution's chief executive.

A graduate of Fisk in 1913, Allison studied law at Yale and Harvard universities in 1920-22. He has been connected directly with Fisk since 1927 when he became alumni secretary. Prior to that he was assistant principal and principal of Albany (Ga.) Normal school, instructor of mathematics at Georgia State college, Savannah; industrial secretary of the New York Urban

Provident Gets \$83,500 U.S. Fund

Chicago, Ill.
 Construction of a new home for internes and resident physicians, as well as improvement of existing facilities, has just been started at Provident hospital through a federal grant of \$83,500.

Dr. Homer V. Wilburn, medical director, in making the announcement, stressed that the funds for upkeep of the new accommodations would come from the hospital itself.

The home, work on which is now underway, will be located on the northwestern corner of the Provident property. It will be a one and three quarters story structure, with the basement to be used for storage of hospital records as well as for recreation and general storage. Occupying a space approximately 40 by 120 feet, it will be completed in from four to six months.

The internes now living in quarters in Provident will then move into the new home after which the present residential section will be remodeled and altered to provide 12 additional beds for hospital patients.

The new home will accommodate 16 internes, an addition of seven over the number now housed in the present quarters.



league and executive secretary of the Central Council of Social Agencies, Hartford, Conn.
Busy Man At Fisk
 While serving Fisk, Allison organized the school's alumni into

Illinois
 supporting financial units by cities. These units contributed \$300,000 while he was there. He also edited the Fisk News, an alumni magazine; had charge of student solicitation, personally visiting leading high schools throughout the nation; served as director of the graduate placement bureau, and headed all endowment and scholarship campaigns conducted by the school since 1927. These activities were in addition to his duties as director of publicity.

As a writer, Allison has contributed to such magazines as The World Tomorrow. Opportunity and a number of newspapers. While in New York he was deputy Scoutmaster for three Manhattan troops in 1923-25, organized the city-wide community chorus in Hartford in 1926, and while chairman of the executive committee of the Nashville Negro Board of Trade was responsible for getting a new high school in the Tennessee city at a cost of \$450,000.

No Stranger Here
 No stranger to Chicago, the new Provident superintendent was a newsboy in Chicago during the summers while he attended high school. During his junior and senior years at Fisk he worked as a collaborator in a government branch laboratory in Nashville under the U. S. Pure Food Research division, Department of Agriculture.

Allison is married and the father of six children, ranging in ages from 9 to 16 years old.

PROVIDENT GETS \$83,000 FEDERAL AID FOR HOSPITAL

Globe and Independent
CHICAGO, Oct 7 (ANP)—Construction of a new home for internes and resident physicians, as well as improvement of existing facilities, has just been started at Provident hospital through a federal grant of \$83,500.

Nashville, Tenn.
 Dr. Homer V. Wilburn, medical director, in making the announcement, stressed that the funds for upkeep of the new accommodations would have to come from the hospital itself.

The home, work on which is now under way, will be located on the northwestern corner of the Provident property. It will be a one and three quarters story structure, with the basement to be used for storage of hospital records as well as for recreation and general storage. Occupying a space approximately 40 by 120 feet, it will be completed in from four to six months.

The internes now living in quarters in Provident will then move into the new home after which the present residential section will be remodeled and altered to provide 12 additional beds for hospital patients. The emergency service is also to be remodeled and expanded, in addition to other alterations in the hospital.

Expansion of facilities and space is urgently needed, Dr. Wilburn pointed out, because of the tremendous patient load Provident is now carrying because of the war. The hospital is currently operating at full capacity because of demands created through the city's activity as a key industrial area.

The new home will accommodate 16 internes, an addition of seven over the number now housed in the present quarters. This means that Provident will be able to give the kind of training to more young medical school graduates than had been possible in the past.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Add 2 Staff Members At Provident

Two additions to the house staff of Provident Hospital were announced this week by **Andrew J. Allison**, superintendent.

Hardin E. Caldwell, formerly accountant and home office auditor for the Central Life Insurance company at Tampa, Fla., has been appointed accountant in the business office of the hospital. Caldwell has a degree in business administration from Hampton institute at Hampton, Va.

Edward H. Pate, of Kansas City, has just assumed his duties as night clerk at the hospital. Pate, who was formerly business manager of the Wheatley Provident Hospital at Kansas City, is a graduate of the University of Chicago and is now studying at the university for his masters degree in hospital administration.

25-1943

ILLINOIS

Leaves \$25,000 To Provident And the NAACP

Bea-

Chicago, Ill.

Bequests of \$10,000 and \$15,000 were left to Provident hospital and the NAACP in the will filed Saturday of Archibald E. Freer, white, 88 year old retired capitalist and real estate operator who died last week ago Monday.

The entire estate is said to be in excess of \$1,000,000. The major portion was left in trust for 15 years for the benefit of his daughter, Mrs. Leonard Karcher of Barrington, Ill., with the stipulation that should she die without an heir, this residue is to go to Provident.

The deceased philanthropist has long been a benefactor of the hospital and was largely responsible for the funds with which to construct the new hospital building. The institution.

25-1943
Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.
THE ONLY HOSPITAL IN
THE A. M. E. CHURCH

Douglas Hospital, in Kansas City, Kansas, is the only hospital, I know of, in the African Methodist Episcopal Church. For forty years it has been supported by the Fifth Episcopal District, being bought under an arrangement by Bishop Abraham Grant and Dr. S. H. Thompson, the chief surgeon and now Superintendent Emeritus. Bishop Noah W. Williams, president at the Trustee Board meeting on Wednesday, January 13, and the secretary, Mrs. Benella R. Lee, being absent, I took the minutes, Rev. Carl F. Flipper, the treasurer of the Fifth District for the physical property, made has report in which he showed the Abstract and Title and the Deed of the property to the A. M. E. Church and the canceled mortgage, the final payment of which Mrs. Helen A. Williams, wife of the Bishop, had given a check for thirteen hundred thirty-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents, which money she had collected on Saturday mornings in the nine annual conferences of the Fifth District. In addition to this Mrs. Williams gave a check for the hospital amounting to thirteen hundred dollars, which she gave to Miss Francis E. Kitchen, the Superintendent of the hospital. The report of Miss Francis E. Kitchen was very fine and encouraging and elicited great praise from the Trustees as did the very excellent report of Mrs. Hattie Bowman for the Altruit Club which showed many gifts in food stuff and linens from the people in the cities near the institution.

Both Mortgages To Be Burned In June

The burning of the mortgage of Douglas Hospital will take place at the same time as the burning of the mortgage of Western University, the first week in next June. Both of these institutions will be paid out of debt under the very capable leadership of Bishop Noah W. Williams. At the time of the Commencement week we will say more about the work of the men of the Fifth District.

Talks and reports were made at the Trustees meeting of the Douglas Hospital by, Dr. S. H. Thompson, Rev. C. A. Williams, chairman of the committee on buildings and grounds, Rev. M. R.

Dixon, Jr., treasurer, of the hospital, Rev. George F. Martin, pastor of Trinity A. M. E. Church and vice president of the Trustees Board, Rev. S. H. Lewis, pastor of First A. M. E. Church, Mrs. C. A. Williams for the women present and Mrs. Helen A. Williams. The A. M. E. Ministers wives Alliance of Greater Kansas City, gave one hundred dollars to Douglas Hospital, Mrs. S. H. Lewis, president.

All Officers Re-elected

Attorney Charles Calloway was appointed head of a committee to contact the Federal Government to keep up their interest in Douglas Hospital, with Revs. F. Jesse Peck, T. J. Burrell, Edward A. Scott, E. E. Treadwell, F. D. Gregory and William Jackson on this committee. The Kansas City Community Fund and Wyandott County were commended for the financial support given this hospital. Now that the property is paid for, Bishop Williams stated that he will devote his time in raising funds for the expenses of running this great institution, the only one of its kind, I know of, in the African Methodist Episcopal Church. All the officers were re-elected after which the Hospital nurses served a fine dinner to all present.

J. RUSSELL BROWN,

Dean of the Bishop Williams School of Religion

Hospital to Western U. Grounds

Kansas City Call

Douglass Founded

In 1898 at 312

Washington Blvd.

Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Kas.—(Special)—As the time for the financial campaign for the new Douglass hospital approaches many residents who have dreamed of a modernly-equipped hospital for this community will want to know something of the new institution under way. Others who have had no thought of what the hospital will mean to Kansas City, Kas., will be interested in the project

which is taking shape each day. With proper public support by the first week in January the drive for this institution will have been completed and actual plans for converting the former girls' dormitory of the Western University hospital, the new Douglass, a community project with U. S. government backing, can be started.

Three-Story Structure

Present blue prints call for a three-story building not including the basement which will house the kitchen, dining room on one side with the emergency department, drug and supply room and treatment room consuming the rest of the space.

On the first floor will be the superintendent's office, business office, directors' room, quarters for wards and private rooms.

The entire second floor will be taken up by the maternity section. This will include two delivery rooms.

The top floor will accommodate private rooms for surgical cases, major and minor operating rooms, x-ray and laboratory facilities and the bone room for special treatment and handling of fractures and similar injuries.

To Have House Physician

For the first time Douglass will have a house physician.

The Nurses Home will be housed in the former music hall at Western. This structure will be remodelled extensively.

Founded In 1898

Douglass hospital came into being in September of 1898 when a group of citizens met at the office of the late Dr. H. S. Howell. They felt the need of a hospital and training school for nurses. A building at 312 Washington boulevard was rented and remodelled to suit the purposes. Opening exercises were held at First A. M. E. church then at 7th St. and Ann Ave.

There was no special or private fund for operation of the institution thus it was supported by whoever would subscribe for its maintenance. It was drawn on the type of patients received those having no money being accepted for treatment as well as pay patients.

Buy Present Site

In 1924 a drive for \$25,000 was launched to provide larger quarters for the hospital and the present site, 336 Quindaro Blvd., was bought from this venture.

The training school offered a two-year course for nurses and the first commencement was held at Second Baptist Church, Kansas City, Mo., on May 23, 1901. The hospital originally had ten beds.

Kansas

There have been 42 graduates from this school to the present time including two senior nurses now at the hospital.

The present superintendent, Miss Frances Kitchen, R.N., is a graduate of the training school class of 1920. In 1921 she was appointed superintendent of nurses and in 1936 made superintendent of the hospital.

Auxiliary Organized

On November 23, 1934, the city-wide Auxiliary of Douglass hospital was organized to promote interest in the hospital and assist in various ways.

First officers were: Mrs. Kitty Bell Jackson, president; Mrs. Maude Plummer, vice president; Mrs. Lela Watson, secretary and Mrs. Nellie Wilson, treasurer.

Some contributions to the hospital by this group include: knee-action, foot action, foot action, surgical soap dispenser, x-ray view box, a wheel chair, blood transfusion set and Venetian blinds for the men's surgical ward.

Priorities May Delay Construction

MAY 18 1943
By the Associated Press.

Frankfort, Ky., May 17.—Plans have been drawn for Negro ward buildings at Central and Eastern State Hospitals and for a boys' detention building at the Kentucky Houses of Reform at Greendale, Gov. Keen Johnson said today, but whether they can be built at any time soon depends on obtaining priorities.

The ward buildings, estimated to cost \$400,000 each, and the detention structure, \$125,000, along with proposals to erect new receiving-treatment buildings at Central and Eastern Hospitals, may have to become part of the State's postwar program, the Governor added.

The chief executive said, however, he was "very hopeful" that priorities could be obtained at least for the Negro ward building at Central. Its construction, he explained, calls for a minimum of critical material.

Plans Delivered.
Architects' plans for the two ward buildings and the detention building having been delivered, Johnson said, plans now have been ordered, as part of a postwar program for the two receiving-treatment structures, estimated to cost around \$500,000 each.

The latter would have 200 to 300 beds each, he explained, and could be equipped with "every type of facility for modern and intensive treatment" of newly arrived patients. He explained that psychiatrists recommend that new patients be given concentrated attention during the first ninety to 100 days of their stay. About 30 to 40 per cent of new cases may be improved sufficiently to be returned to their homes, he added, while the others then would be transferred to regular ward buildings for care and continued treatment.

"They tell us that the sooner patients are given intensive treatment, the better chance there is for their recovery," he added.

Wards Identical.
The Negro ward buildings are

identical as to floor arrangements. Johnson added. Each would be a 400-bed, two-story brick building.

The boys' detention building plans call for a two-story brick structure, designed as a complete unit with school, recreation, feeding and other facilities for boys under discipline. These boys now are housed on the second floor of one of the dormitory buildings at Greendale.

Plans approved by the legislative council and placed before the 1942 General Assembly called for \$18,400,000 to be spent on Kentucky's hospitals and correctional institutions over a period of years. Governor Johnson estimated that up to the present, \$2,000,000 had been spent during his administration in repair and restoration of present buildings, some of which have been renovated completely. Inability to get more material because of war demands prevented further expenditure, he added.

PEOPLES HOSPITAL St. Louis, Mo. Brings

We are pleased to hear that patience, tolerance and forbearance got in their work in the Peoples Hospital situation to the extent that what appears to be a working plan has been agreed upon.

It was indeed unfortunate that difference of opinion as to the best way to proceed threatened to destroy unity among us—unity which should prevail, especially when a big matter like building a hospital is at stake.

The brighter side of the picture comes to the fore as we reason and drink together for the common good of all concerned. It is quite gratifying to note that the members of the Mound City Medical Association are taking an active part in the matter, because they are the guardians of our health and in them do we put our trust in case of sickness or accident. Therefore, we naturally respect their judgement in the matter of selecting a physical plant and equipment with which to serve the community. Then, too, the Board of Directors of Peoples Hospital has approved of a plan through which the government made a grant of \$126,800 for improvements and equipment. But because of delay on our part in agreeing on a site, this grant is in danger of being withdrawn. Not that the government is not ready and willing, but the element of time is operating against us.

Now that the matter is back in the hands of the Board of Directors for action, "speed" is the command.

Construction of Negro Ward At Lakeland Is Commenced

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Construction of a Negro ward to accommodate 400 patients was

begun yesterday at Central State Hospital, Lakeland, with Gov. Keen Johnson principal speaker at a program celebrating the event.

Kentucky

The building to cost \$439,000, "will stand as a monument to an awakened concept of Kentucky's obligations to her Negro citizens," Governor Johnson said.

Outlining the program of rehabilitation at the State's mental institutions, Governor Johnson said that upon completion of the construction now under way, more than half of the 6,400 patients of the hospitals will be housed in modern, sanitary quarters.

Obligation Most Pressing.

"Rehabilitation of these institutions that had been permitted to deteriorate into such deplorable condition is the most pressing obligation upon the State," he declared. "This program should be carried to completion. But it cannot be completed unless Kentucky's State Government is kept solvent. In fact, the whole future of Kentucky depends upon maintaining the solvency of the State so that pressing needs may be financed."

The old Negro ward building is beyond renovation, Johnson said, describing it as a "foul-smelling, vermin-infested building in which there have been two fires, indicating that it is a veritable firetrap."

Institution Toured.

"This new structure," he continued, "represents the most modern concept in a hospital for the mentally ill."

Following the program, Dr. Isham Kimbell, superintendent of Central State Hospital, conducted Governor Johnson and other visitors on a tour of the institution.

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

2d Negro Ward Is Authorized For Lakeland

New Building to Cost
About \$400,000

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 21 (AP)—Construction of a new Negro ward building at Central State Hospital, Lakeland, housing 400 patients, has been authorized by the War Production Board, Gov. Keen Johnson said late today.

The Chief Executive said bids for erecting the building, a two-story and a semi-detached fire-proof structure, would be advertised for in about ten days. It will cost around \$400,000 to \$450,000, he estimated.

Present Ward Crowded.

The present Negro ward building, Johnson said, cares for 318 patients, but "it is terribly crowded and we have been anxious to get priorities for a new one."

While many buildings at Central and other State institutions have been renovated generally by building new structures within the old walls, the Governor said the walls of the Negro building at Central were cracked and that it would be necessary to erect an entirely new structure. It will be in the shape of the letter "E."

Negroes At Lakeland To Get New Building

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Unit May Cost
Up to \$450,000

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 4 (AP)—Negro patients at Lakeland are expected to be housed in a new building within the next twelve months, it was said today as bids, to be opened October 21, were called for on the structure, estimated to cost \$400,000 to \$450,000.

The building will replace the present overcrowded one at Central State Hospital which was badly damaged by fire June 10 when 368 patients narrowly escaped.

Building Will House Nurses.

The new building, containing quarters for Negro nurses, will consist of two two-story wings connected by a one-story hall. Tubercular and other physically ill inmates will be housed on the second floor. The structure will be a complete hospital unit.

Plans described by Preston S. Sinton, chief engineer, call for brick outer walls, glazed tile inner walls and reinforced concrete floors. The War Production Board granted priorities recently after the state agreed to eliminate a central wing to be used for a dining hall and thus save material, Sinton explained. The present dining hall nearby will be used until after the war, he added.

25-1943

Maryland

Post

Washington, D. C.

Negro State Hospital Needs Attendants

Crownsville, Md., Sept. 13 (AP).
The Crownsville State Hospital for
Negroes needs 12 additional at-
tendants immediately to ease a
serious help shortage. Dr. Robert
P. Winterode, superintendent, re-
ported today.

The superintendent said he had
recommended to State Employ-
ment Commissioner Harry C. Jones
that Negroes be hired although the
institution heretofore has used only
white attendants.

Jones announced he would cer-
tify Negroes for the positions if
they could be procured. He added
that Negroes might be hired in
Anne Arundel County on an emer-
gency basis.

25-1943

Missouri

ARGUS

St. Louis, Missouri

THE HOSPITAL SITUATION

We regret to see the apparent apathy or indifference on the part of some of our group who should be vitally interested in the Peoples Hospital. Not only are those interested in the future of that institution, but also the public knows that the present setup is far from being a place properly equipped to care for patients. To say we should longer delay improvements which are necessary, is imposing upon the men and women of our medical and nursing profession, who are the guardians of our health.

Because of the inadequacy of the present plant and equipment to serve the natural clientele, the United States government has made a grant of one hundred twenty-six thousand and eight hundred dollars to supplement the present facilities, buildings and equipment. A building at 2221 Locust street has been approved by the government, and friends of the hospital are ready to further supplement the government grant provided we can agree on the site for the improvements. We reason that even though the Locust street site is not ideal, yet with a building and equipment for hospital purposes put in our laps, we most assuredly have nothing to lose. But on the other hand, we have much to gain.

Unfortunately we find ourselves in the position that if we stay where we are, we are in immediate danger of losing what we have by default. If there is any element of chance in buying a new building and equipment, we have the respect of those who have worked with us for our efforts to help those who must be served by our medical and nursing profession.

The Board of Directors of Peoples Hospital has approved the Locust street addition. The Mound City Medical Forum, whose membership includes most of the physicians of the city, has approved the action on the part of both of these organizations demand respect because the members of neither organization have anything to gain personally.

The only reason for their action, it appears to the writer, is to give better service for those who must be served.

Those who say we should not prepare for enlarging our hospital facilities at this time, are playing with time which will in the end mean a great loss of service to our race from the standpoint of our physical well being.

We can ill afford to lose the opportunity for greater service to the race because we differ as to the method we should use or the route we should take to reach our goal.

Buy Structure At

2221 Locust St.

Chicago, Ill

Purchase of a three-story

fireproof brick building at 2221

Locust street by the People's

Hospital has been announced.

The location had been under

consideration by the board of

directors of the hospital for some

time. A Federal Works Agency

grant of \$126,000 was appropriat-

ed the hospital to meet needs for

expansion and improvement of

present facilities of the institu-

tion which is located in a war

production center. The applicants

have \$30,000 to add to this

amount.

of the board of directors, stated that the new quarters will fill a long felt need for facilities for patients. "Because of the growth in group hospital service and insurance enabling better health precautions this move is certain to be a boon for better health in our community," he said.

To Accommodate 90 Beds

The new location fronts 69 feet on Locust street and extends north 155 feet to the 15th st. It is at present occupied by the So-time. A Federal Works Agency grant of \$126,000 was appropriated to the hospital to meet needs for expansion and improvement of plans for remodeling the structure into a modern 90-bed hospital. The present occupants have 90 days to vacate.

The present People's hospital at 3439 Pine street has 47 beds and has a waiting list of patients

It has occupied the present building for more than 35 years.

The real estate deal denoted \$25,000 consideration from internal revenue stamps on the transfer instrument. It's tax-assessed \$46,650, of which \$30,000 is for improvement.

25-1943

Harlem Hospitals Record Advances

The Daily Worker

New York, N. Y.

Dr. George B. Cannon, chairman of the City-Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem's sub-committee on health and hospitals, said yesterday that the program begun last year to improve health and hospital conditions of the community had been partly successful.

Definite assurances from the Commissioner of Hospitals and some of the sub-committee's own plans, Dr. Cannon said, will improve the situation still more.

The statement was issued in connection with the second annual "Citywide Harlem Week," begun last Sunday with an address by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on the needs of the Negro people and continuing throughout this week with discussions of programs on housing, health, education and recreation, crime and delinquency and employment.

The problems included in the program of health improvement, adopted last year, included, according to Dr. Cannon, tuberculosis, cancer, accidents, venereal disease, pediatrics, mental hygiene, nursing convalescent care, nutrition, planned parenthood, and private and municipal hospitals.

TRANSITION PERIOD

"At the present time we are in a state of transition," he said. "We have accomplished some things, many others are in the process of being accomplished and a few have not yet been reached."

Listing some accomplishments, Dr. Cannon pointed out that:

1. Harlem Hospital no longer has a rotating surgical director but, as is true of other hospitals, it now has a permanent one. He is a Negro.
2. Two municipal specialty hospitals and one municipal general hospital outside Harlem have each added a Negro to its staff. These institutions are Seaview, Gouverneur and Cancer Institute.
3. All municipal hospitals will now accept qualified Negro student nurses. Negro student nurses have been admitted to city hospitals and Kings County Hospital nursing schools.
4. The long one-to-two-year waiting list at Harlem Hospital for children's tonsillectomies has been eliminated.

HAS ASSURANCES

The sub-committee on health and hospitals. Dr. Cannon said, has definite assurance from the Commissioner of Hospitals that

1. A mental hygiene clinic will be established in Harlem as soon as the new Harlem Hospital Out-Patient Department building is opened.
2. Negro physicians will be placed on the staffs of the specialty hospitals, tuberculosis, chronic diseases, etc.
3. A deep X-ray therapy unit will be installed in Harlem Hospital with the establishment of a tumor clinic.

Dr. Cannon said that the program include plans for getting Negroes into staff positions in voluntary hospitals. Efforts are being made also to have a qualified Negro physician on the psychiatric staff of Bellevue.

"We would like to increase the hospitalization facilities and also the facilities for convalescent care for the residents of the Harlem area," Dr. Cannon said.

Dr. Henry O. Harding
Named By Gov. Dewey
On Hospital Board

ALBANY, N.Y.—Governor Dewey Saturday appointed Dr. Henry O. Harding, 2340 54th avenue, New York City, as a member of the Board of Visitors of the New York State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Ray Brook, N. Y.

Dr. Harding succeeds Dr. Albert A. Berg, of New York City, who was a recess appointment following the resignation last November of Dr. George H. Ramsey, of White Plains, New York. Dr. Harding's term runs until February, 1947.

Dr. Harding was born in New York City and received his ele-

New York

mentary and secondary education in New York City public schools. He was graduated from the New York Medical College in 1913 and participated in clinical courses at Flower Hospital, Metropolitan Hospital, City Hospital, and New York Nursing and Child's Hospital.

Dr. Harding is now in private practice in Harlem. He was formerly on the clinical staff of Mt. Sinai Hospital and a former Medical Inspector of the New York City Department of Health. He is a former president of the North Harlem Medical Society and the Harlem Tuberculosis Committee, and is now medical director of the Harlem Young Men's Christian Association.

FAMED SANATORIUM DROPS BIAS

Guardian Boston, Mass.

Former Bostonian First To Be Admitted

NEW YORK—Dr. Drue King, senior physician at Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., and specialist in tuberculosis, is at Trudeau Sanatorium, New York for post-graduate work in tuberculosis treatment.

Dr. King, graduate of Tufts College Medical School, has done extension post-graduate work at Harvard Medical School, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; Laennec Hospital, Paris, France, and is well qualified as a race representative at Trudeau Sanatorium which for the first time opens its doors to a colored physician.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.
WOULD AID NEGRO DOCTORS

Urban League Urges Building of New Hospital in Harlem

An interracial voluntary hospital in Harlem to which Negro physicians could become attached as staff members was proposed yesterday by the New York Urban League. The Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master, 86 Morningside Avenue, is chairman of the organization committee.

Goode Harney, health secretary of the league, listed five hospitals in Harlem, all private institutions, which had no Negro physicians as staff members. He said Negro doctors were limited largely to proprietary institutions, small hospitals organized among those unable

to obtain staff affiliations at the principal hospitals. Harlem Hospital, an institution, was said by Dr. Jacob Goldman, deputy superintendent, to have 100 Negro physicians on its staff.

thus where time is a factor the patient can have the benefit of chance to survive.

Appointments may be made at the donor's convenience for an evening by applying in person or in writing at the office of Dr. Emanuel Lifshutz, Medical Superintendent, Harlem Hospital.

PLEA FOR DONORS

Harlem Hospital is calling upon all members of the community to invest in the blood bank by becoming blood donors. By contributing blood, they will provide protection for themselves, their families and friends. It is the general practice to accept as blood donors both men and women between the ages of 18 and 60 who are in good health. Physical examinations for fitness are given and tests completed to make sure that the blood may be accepted in the process of donating blood is painless and harmless.

The collection of blood at Harlem Hospital is entirely independent of any other blood collecting agency in the city. It has no

Harlem Hospital Inaugurates Plasma And Whole Blood Banks For Emergency Use

without having this wonderful blood substance available in case of an emergency.

The community in which its hospital has established a reserve of blood plasma can feel secure that it can cope with the emergencies of civil life, can quickly and adequately provide the means of treating air raid victims, local emergency cases, victims of fires, explosions and other civilian casualties. The unfortunate railroad accidents which occurred during the past few days, as well as the recent Boston night club fire have amply demonstrated the life retaining qualities of blood plasma. Many a person owes his life to the fortunate prompt availability of plasma.

The Hospital has also an established whole blood bank, which carries an estimated supply of one thousand units enough to supply 163 bed patients. This service will be administered to patients needing red blood cells as well as plasma. The clinical end is supervised by Dr. Milton Rothman, with Dr. Emanuel Lifshutz on the administrative end.

As an incentive to increase services of blood donors certificates will be given.

The miraculous life saving properties of blood plasma have been demonstrated on numerous occasions since Pearl Harbor. The use of plasma in the treatment of shock, hemorrhage and burns has become so well established that no hospital can afford to exist

more effectively help those in lag premy life. All human blood is divided into four groups, depending upon the action of their blood with one another. Normal human blood in addition to other ingredients contains erythrocytes, red blood cells and plasma. By a special processing method we

Harlem Hospital Can Be Improved

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

(This is the final in a series of three articles on conditions at Harlem Hospital.—The Editor.)

BY A. M. WENDELL MALLIET

Harlem Hospital has been a community problem for many years. At one time its closed doors against Negro physicians, surgeons and internes made it a hated institution; later when the city administration of Mayor John F. Hylan began to see the logic of the demands of Negroes, and Mayor James J. Walker listened with a sympathetic ear, some headway was made toward recognition by New York City of the claims of the Negro to a share in the operation and administration of the hospital located in the very center of the Negro population in Manhattan.

But for one reason or another, the efficiency and the services of the institution have never been what the community really needed and desired. Local petty politics and prejudices between the races represented on the staff of the hospital have wrought havoc with what should have been a most efficient service in the cause of community health. Grave charges have been leveled at the institution for several years; people who go there, do so with a reluctance akin to fear for their very lives, and even today these charges are made with emphasis in an attempt to prove that conditions have not improved although there has been added to the hospital a large staff of prominent Negro physicians.

The Root of the Evil

The root of the evil, according to well informed persons, both lay and professional, is racial prejudice, discrimination, suspicion, jealousy and fear. It has been shown in two previous stories in THE AMSTERDAM NEWS that various charges are still being made against the institution. The proper authorities, the Commissioner of Hospitals, Dr. Edward M. Bernecker, and the medical superintendent of the hospital, Dr. Emanuel Lifshutz, have expressed themselves in favor of a thorough investigation into the charges made by this newspaper, but other very interesting side lights have come to the fore as a result of our survey.

Although more than 25 persons of both races connected with Harlem Hospital have been questioned about the charges, which ranged from deaths by experimental medicine and treatments all the way to lack of facilities for the proper treatment of patients, not a single person, white or black, has definitely denied the charges. When we presented the charge that in the month of April, 1943, ten patients died in one ward in the Pneumonia Service each week for two weeks, some doctors said that it was hard to say what was the particular cause of death of people who live in such a poor and underprivileged area as Negro Harlem.

Department Heads 'Slip Up'

In the case of department heads, they all praised their services and said that they are not aware of what goes on in the other departments, but invariably they would "slip up" during a long conversation and without any admissions try to explain why some of these regrettable things did occur, if the charges were true. No attempt has been made to blame Commissioner Bernecker and Superintendent Lifshutz. As a matter of fact, Dr. Lifshutz is said to have upheld more than three colored doctors who "raised hell" because Negro patients were being "deliberately sacrificed" on the altar of "scientific experimentation."

While an investigation has been promised by the proper authorities, any such investigation will be departmental and the public will never know what the facts inside the institution are. Another important point is, conditions in the hospital will never improve as long as there is not inaugurated a sweeping public investigation into every phase of the institution's services and operation. The importance of this can be better understood when it is known that a "crown prince" order of succession has already been established in the Pneumonia Service, which rules out any Negro, regardless of experience, heading the service for a long time to come. The belief is prevalent that Dr. Jesse M. Bulowa, the brilliant director of the service, has selected his successor, because he is pretty sure that he, too, is on the way to the grave.

Don't Talk Group

Since no physician, surgeon, dentist, interne or nurse will speak about the conditions at the hospital for publication, and, it is charged, that a clique of both races has taken control of the affairs there and that penalties are imposed upon those staff members who "fall out of line," the deterioration of Harlem Hospital, its morale, efficiency and services can only be improved by a citizens investigation into conditions at the institution. The problems of the institution vitally affect the health and life of each Harlemite, whether the patient receives treatment in a clinic or in a ward.

Recommendations

In those instances where the service has been limited by the war emergency nothing can be done, but there is no reason why nurses can't give the sick civil answers when they ask for water, bed pans, et cetera; soap and clean towels should be available to physicians and nurses at all times, and there seems to be no excuse for allowing emergency cases to remain in the admitting service for three or four hours without the attention of a physician. The anesthesia service should be re-organized immediately so as to cut down deaths due to carelessness of inexperienced physician or nurse; and to go back to experimental station—the Pneumonia Service—the strong arm of authority should stop the ruthless and deliberate methods of experimentation which has caused many, many deaths of persons who under other conditions might be still among the living.

Harlem Hospital is a community problem. If conditions are to be improved, only an aroused community can force the hand of Mayor LaGuardia and his commissioner of hospitals to go into the institution as a surgeon goes after a cancerous growth—a major operation that will remove body, roots, branches and all.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Unnecessary Suffering

Harlem Hospital, a city institution, has long suffered under a bad name. Almost any city hospital in an underprivileged section is often made the object of attack and criticism, some deserved and some undeserved. However, the list of long standing grievances against Harlem Hospital are too serious to ignore any longer. The recent revelations made by The Amsterdam News concerning inefficiency at Harlem Hospital more than bear this out.

Among the charges leveled at it are: (1) The use of patients for experimental purposes resulting in the death of some of them; (2) The unfortunate death of a patient on the operating table because of a bungling, stupid job by an anesthetist, or would-be anesthetist; (3) The use of dirty towels by hospital physicians; (4) Lack of facilities to carry on even elementary diagnosis and treatment of patients; and (5) Insolent nurses who treat patients inhumanly.

Although the country is at war and civilian institutions and civilians themselves must sacrifice necessities and non-essentials of all kinds, Harlem Hospital defects are not caused by the war. On the other hand, they are the direct result of inefficient management and care. Therefore, the Hospital Department of New York City must be indicted for permitting such conditions to exist in one of its institutions.

Of course, Harlem Hospital has earned its well deserved unsavory reputation as a third-rate institution. It has long been a veritable cesspool of inefficiency and petty political bickering. Because of these things, its patients, practically bickering. Because of these things, its patients, practically entirely Harlemites, have often suffered unnecessarily. While it is true that Bellevue, another city hospital serving thousands of underprivileged New Yorkers, is also far from being up to scratch, it can be said that part of the reason why Harlem is a disgrace to the city and to the community is because it serves chiefly colored persons. Wherever a majority or all of the patients, clients or users of a hospital or any other public institution are colored, the treatment and accommodations for them are always generally faulty. This is because of the American double-standard: a high standard for white people, a low standard for colored people.

In all fairness to the present head of the Department of Hospitals, it must be said that he inherited the mess at Harlem Hospital and therefore cannot be blamed entirely for it. Nevertheless, it is his responsibility to clean it up. Every day he delays or appeases only makes it worse. Woefully lacking

in enough hospital facilities, suffering the highest incidence of some contagious diseases in the city, this community is Edna Rose Moberg from medical union group organized a postcard campaign to Dr. Emanuel Lifshutz, medical superintendent of Harlem Hospital, protesting the treatment of patients in the hospital. Hospital employees began to sign the cards, but one whole policy of alleged favoritism in the hospital. Hospital employees To Stab began to sign the cards, but one

The leaflets with the heading in the hospital. Hospital employees "The Open Door Leads To Chamber," charged in part: "They one were called in to Miss Har- actions of the Nursing Division's private office, it is charged. this past week have brazenly re. According to one of the nurses, vealed what their attitude is to Mrs. Jessie Ruff, director of nurses, employee grievances. It is this: 'accepting education Monday called in long as you submit otherwise, or graduate nurses and asked them any ruling, everything is hunky if they knew what they were signing. But as soon as you dare to ing. When Dr. Lifshutz was queried by members of the committee as to whether or not a procedure to whether or not a procedure have denied any knowledge of Mrs. Ruff's action and stated it was not under her jurisdiction.

All Is Not Quiet On Hospital Front:

"Favoritism" Leaflets Snatched from Nurses By Harlem Supervisor

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

Leaflets charging "favoritism and unfair practices or the part of the Nursing Division in Harlem Hospital" were snatched from the hands of nurses standing in the cafeteria line by Supervisor of Nurses Mary Pauline Harty last Friday, according to one of the girls, a member of the hospital chapter of Local 44, Workers of America, CIO which

Called in Privately
Following distribution,

25-1943

NEW YORK

HOSPITAL PLAN STIRS COMMENT

People's Voice

DEC 25 1943

New York, N. Y.

Special

Outstanding leaders representing 500,000 Negroes of Greater New York, in telegrams sent to and released by Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master, 65 Morningside ave., support plans now underway to provide an inter-racial voluntary hospital in Harlem and to set a pattern for initiating the inter-racial principle

in the hospitals throughout the country. Represented are heads of social service institutions, health organizations, churches, educational institutions, the legal profession, representatives of the arts, heads of business institutions and trade organizations, union heads, housing executives, officials of fraternal organizations, judges, and other city, state and government officials, officers of Negro improvement associations, civic workers, physicians, dentists and nurses.

Reverend Robinson's committee consisted of A. A. Austin, president, Antillean Holding Co., Alan L. Dingle, attorney; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, and William H. Kilpatrick, chairman of the board, New York Urban League. In turn, this committee represented a sub-committee of a group of 50 New York citizens, both Negro and white, now working on plans to bring about such an inter-racial voluntary hospital in New York.

Said Reverend Robinson. The hospital will embody these five points:

- hospital managed by a lay board of trustees consisting of both Negroes and whites;
- hospital so organized as to provide qualified Negro physicians through staff positions, with opportunities to hospitalize and care for their own patients and to improve their medical competency;
- hospital where Negroes will have equal opportunities with

white persons to serve in nursing and technical staff, and in all other operations of institution;

- hospital where all persons irrespective of race, religion, or national origin, may be received for care in private or ward accommodations according to their ability to pay;
- hospital which will set a pattern for initiating inter-racial principle in other hospitals, and an institution organized to give city-sized community of Harlem more fitting and appropriate hospital and medical care and, through related services to sick, competently safeguard health of our community."

Among the physicians who approve the plan are George D. Cannon, Samuel A. Gittens, Leonard Williams, James T. W. Granady, Neville Whiteman, Peter Marshall Murray, Thomas W. Patrick and Lucien M. Brown.

WRIGHT DISAGREES

Two physicians and one layman dissented. Louis T. Wright expressed disagreement with the proposed plan on the basis that "What New York's Negro sick needs is less discriminatory practices against Negroes in all 60 tax exempt voluntary hospitals throughout the entire city." Dr. Myra Logan and Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts were the other dissenters.

Church leaders expressed support of the plan, leading off with Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. of Abyssinian Baptist Church, who says: "I have vigorously opposed any voluntary hospital for this com-

community because I feared that it would be used as an excuse for a Jim Crow hospital, and on the basis of the five points outlined in your wire I will be happy to support in my humble way the proposed project."

Social service executives praise the proposed institution. Charles A. Collier Jr., executive secretary of the City-Wide Citizens' Committee, supports the plan as proposed:

"The inter-racial principle, I believe, is absolutely sound. The community needs and should support such an institution. I pledge my personal support and cooperation and will enlist the support of interested members of my organization."

Other men in the social work field, notably Henry W. Pope, former secretary of the Committee on Negro Welfare, are equally enthusiastic, as is Acting Lieutenant Lewis Chisholm of the Juvenile Aid Bureau; Henry K. Craft, executive director of the YMCA in Harlem; Cecelia Cabaniss Saunders of the YWCA, and Herbert T. Miller, executive secretary of the Carlton Avenue YMCA. Robert J. Elzy of the Brooklyn Urban League, agrees that such a hospital is much needed and it has his "okay."

Charles C. Berkley, executive director of the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Employment, in favor, says:

"There is no question in my mind as to advisability of initiating inter-racial hospital project. Such project in my opinion is in keeping with the fundamental concept of democracy and will open many new avenues for greater inter-racial cooperation in the field of public health."

Berkley's words are echoed by Edward Lawson, regional director of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, who wires:

"With complete integration of patients and staff in New York's hospitals as a goal, the first step being taken by your group is a highly commendable one and deserves widespread support."

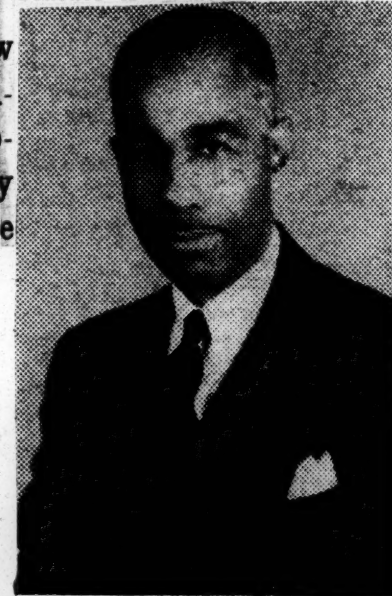
Hulan E. Jack, Assemblyman, wishes the venture every success and offers his cooperation.

Jacques Adler, attorney, is in com-

plete accord with the plan, while Roi Ottley, author of "New World A'Comin'", says:

"Heartily agree with your hospital plan for Harlem and will support it aggressively."

Among other supporters are L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection; Dorothy Homer, head librarian at the 136 st. Public Library; Ludlow W. Werner, editor of the "New York Age"; Geraldyn Diamond Holland, writer; Alfred W. Tucker, accountant; and Elizabeth Roberts, president of the Parent-Teacher Association of P.S. 170.



Attorney Oliver D. Williams, Brooklynite, was reelected to the chairmanship of the Carlton Avenue branch YMCA board of managers at the regular monthly meeting of the board last Tuesday evening. At this same meeting, he was also named as chairman of the 1944 financial campaign to be held from January 10 to February 4.

Harlem Hospital Loses Vital Pneumonia Lab

New York, N. Y.

The pneumonia laboratory of Harlem Hospital will be closed December 31, despite denials and evasions by persons connected with the hospital. Physicians, internes and nurses connected with the hospital are aroused over the closing, citing the need of Harlem community for the work of the laboratory. The closing will re-

publication of the news of the move from the community the admittedly excellent work of the laboratory, considered to be one of the best in the city. Professional workers at the hospital, while speaking freely of their deep concern over the loss of the laboratory's facilities to the community of Harlem, were reluctant to permit use of their names in

The laboratory was founded in 1928 by Dr. Jesse M. Bullowa, who saw the need for such service in Harlem, where the incidence of pulmonary diseases is high. The physician was so interested in the fine work being done that, it is said, he contributed from his own funds to perpetuating the

work of Dr. Bullowa died November 15 and now, a month later, his work is being discontinued.

Opposition to the closing is based on the need of Harlem for the service, where poor housing conditions makes the section highly susceptible to diseases.

Struggle For Voluntary Hospital Started In Harlem 45 Years Ago

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

By A. M. WENDELL MALLIET

The campaign for a voluntary hospital for the people of Harlem sponsored by the Edgecombe Hospital Associates and the Organization Committee for an Interracial Voluntary Hospital for the people of New York in the Harlem Area is both a reminder of our current needs and of the progress which have been made before to establish this necessary institution within the bounds of Negro Harlem.

More than 45 years ago, when Harlem was in swaddling clothes and less than ten blocks square, far-sighted Negro leaders established only for the specific job of treating community, and a reasonable de-sighted Negro leaders established the sick, but also for the more general unity between the people the MacDonough Hospital. It was important task of affording greater and one part of set up and put into operation, but opportunities for specialization and that responsibility failed.

This first venture was followed by the Booker Washington Sanitarium, a project which also suffered ill fate.

But the Wiley Wilson Sanitarium was soon established and had its share of success at Seventh Avenue and 138th Street, for some years.

SANITARIUM CONSCIOUS

In time, the community became somewhat sanitarium conscious, because from the establishment of the Wiley Wilson institution, which ceased operation sometime ago, Harlem has never been without a sanitarium. As a matter of fact, the Edgecombe Sanitarium was established while the Wilson project was in operation, and later Dr. U. Conrad Vincent built, equipped and operated the Vincent Sanitarium on Seventh Avenue, between 137th and 138th Street, in the building now used as a recreation center for men in the armed services. The Vincent project was the most ambitious attempt to provide private hospital facilities within the community. It also operated in competition with the Edgecombe Sanitarium.

It can be said, therefore, that while Harlem has entered its efforts on many desirable community projects during the years of its existence as a Negro ghetto, its professional and lay leadership has never forgotten the need for a voluntary hospital. Some efforts have been small; others have been large and ambitious, but efforts have never been lacking; and, today, even if the Edgecombe Sanitarium is all that is left to show what has been done, it is the only one that has weathered the difficulties of the years. It is now about sixteen years old.

For some time during the fight to place Negro doctors, nurses and internes on the staff of Harlem Hospital, before and during the leadership of the community devoted itself almost exclusively to winning victory at Harlem Hospital. However, after the fight had been won, and a larger number of, and more Negro physicians, surgeons, and dentists began to appear on the scene, other attitudes not only appeared but also made themselves felt. The need for larger and more modern hospital and health facilities were realized, not

DIVIDED OPINIONS HINDER

The need for a voluntary hospital is so vital for the advancement of the medical profession and additional facilities for patients in Harlem that the interest of the whole community can be easily aroused and directed. But proper results can and will never be achieved by divided leadership and debatable issues. It is not far-fetched to believe that white and Negro New York would rally with enthusiasm behind a voluntary hospital project for the Harlem area. However, there are definite responsibilities that must be assumed by the whole

ROSENWALD WANTED TO HELP

The sheer force of the need for a voluntary hospital for the treatment of certain types of patients and unlimited facilities for highly trained, experienced and ambitious medical men brought the issue so much to the forefront of public notice that the Chicago mail order merchant, Julius Rosenwald, offered to build and equip a modern institution in Harlem for the benefit of Harlemites.

Of course, this offer and the willingness on the part of some leaders to accept it, set off an explosion which is still resounding in the ears of those who heard it, and affecting even those who had not reached the Harlem ghetto yet. The Rosenwald project was dubbed Jim Crow and dropped as a result of a fight led by Dr. Louis T. Wright, one of the nation's outstanding surgeons in Harlem.

Whatever principles may operate to divide Harlem leadership on a voluntary hospital project, it is clear that a so-called Jim Crow institution is taboo. If this type of institution had not been considered a greater curse than blessing, the Rosenwald institution would have been accepted. However, two important factors still stand out in the background and foreground of the struggle for a private hospital in Negro Harlem, namely, the need for accommodation of persons who prefer private to public hospital facilities and treatment, and adequate hospital facilities in the community where medical men may gain greater experience in the practice of their profession.

It is, therefore, gratifying to report that all parties are agreed upon the need for and the interracial nature of the staff of such an institution. It has been said that at least half of the medical, surgical and other departments of the hospital would have to be headed by white men, with Negro assistants doing their share until they had reached the stage of proficiency that would entitle them to become heads of departments.

The Jim Crow question should and must be settled, and the financial problem stated, so that the people may know how and from what sources such a vital institution of social service will be financed, set up and operated.

latter, the offer was made by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes himself.

Since Mr. Rich assumed the superintendency of Lincoln Hospital in 1934, more than \$65,000 worth of improvements have been made to the building and, among other things, a well equipped outpatient clinic has been established. It should be noted, too, that these physical improvements were made in spite of a substantial reduction in appropriations both from the City of Durham and Durham County, as well as from the Duke Endowment.

Largely as a result of Mr. Rich's efforts, Lincoln Hospital has been fully approved both by the American College of Surgeons, and the Medical Association for the Training of Internes, and now enjoys the reputation of having the finest Negro nurses' training school in the South.

Elected four years ago to membership in the American College of Hospital Administrators, being one of only three Negroes in the United States and Canada who qualified at that time, Mr. Rich now finds himself earmarked for larger fields of usefulness. The Journal and Guide offers its heartiest congratulations in the full knowledge that he will measure up, in every detail, to the responsibilities imposed by this latest honor.

July 2,545

Beds Available

To Race Patients

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—(A N P)—

Hospitalization for colored people in the state of North Carolina is described in the Duke Endowment Year book which stated that 172 general hospitals had made available 11,683 beds to members of both races. The whites shared 9,136 while the colored occupied 2,545 or 1.4 per thousand Negroes.

During the period 1934-1938 patients of both races made 390,081 visits to these hospitals for medical treatment.

Colored patients numbered, the report said, 13,432 or 45 per cent of the total.

With "Negro-only" hospitals, the state of North Carolina boasts twice as many similarly classified hospitals as South Carolina.

\$2,000 Additional Being Sought To Meet Bills Of Colored Hospital

Asheville, N. C. Citizen

December 21, 1943

Approximately \$2,000 in additional funds is needed to meet remaining bills of the Asheville Colored hospital, Charles A. Webb, chairman of the drive for funds for the hospital about a year ago, disclosed yesterday.

Cost of remodeling and equipping the hospital has exceeded the original estimate and the hospital is without sufficient funds to pay the balance due the contractor. When the original drive was made, several contributors said they would make further donations if it became necessary, Mr. Webb pointed out.

No campaign is planned to raise the funds necessary, but interested citizens are being invited to assist in meeting the obligations.

The work of remodeling and equipping the hospital has been completed and the hospital has been operating satisfactorily since October 22, the date of the formal opening. Eleven patients are now at the hospital and as many as 24 have been accommodated.

Contributions toward the deficit may be sent to Mr. Webb at the Citizen-Times building.

Report Describes N. C.'s

Jim Crow Hospitalization

DEC 25 1943

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—(ANP)—

Hospitalization for colored people in the state of North Carolina is described in the Duke Endowment Year book, which stated that 172 general hospitals had made available 11,683 beds to members of both races of which the whites shared 9,136 while the colored occupied 2,545 or 1.4 per thousand Negroes.

These figures, based on 1940 federal census, do not include federal and state operated hospitals, the report read.

NEGROES, ALMOST HALF

During the period 1934-1938 patients of both races made 390,081 visits to these hospitals for medical treatment, ranging from medicine, surgery, gynecology, eye, ear, nose and throat, urology, orthopedics and obstetrics, statistics revealed. Colored patients numbered, the report said, 13,432 or 45 per cent of the total.

With 10 "Negro-only" hospitals, the state of North Carolina boasts

twice as many similarly classified hospitals as South Carolina. Of the 10, one is under the auspices of the county, five controlled by communities and four by religious organizations. One hundred thirty-one thousand patients were accommodated by the full bed capacity of these 10 Negro hospitals, which numbered 501 beds. South Carolina's five Negro hospitals are all community sponsored and during 1942 gave comfort to 28,526 patients on 145 beds. The report revealed.

Philly Hospital Ends Racially-White Policy

Afro-American
PHILADELPHIA

Three colored nurses went on duty as full time employees of Graduate Hospital, last week, for the first time in the history of the institution.

This brings to five the number of colored nurses employed at hospitals other than those operated by colored citizens. The newly employed are: Miss Ethel Tillison, 4816 Aspen Street; Mrs. Inelle Barber, of 4240 Oxyden Street; and Mildred Bibbins.

Miss Tillison applied at Phipps Institute several weeks ago and was recommended to Graduate Hospital where she was told there were openings for two more nurses. Colored nurses at Phipps, a chest clinic, attend colored patients.

No Discrimination
There is no special racial assignment at Graduate Hospital, Miss Tillison said. She and her co-workers are treated like the rest of the nurses.

A native Philadelphian, Miss Tillison is a graduate of Overbrook High School, Lincoln School for Nurses in NYC, and Temple University, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Barber is a graduate of Booker Washington High School, Columbia, S.C., the Columbia Hospital School for Nurses, and was formerly superintendent of nurses at Columbia Hospital. Fortions was no easy matter, according to Dr. John H. Brodhead, chairman of the citizens' committee.

There were several conferences with Dr. Robert L. Johnson, president of the university, and representatives of the committee and the college head implied integration of student nurses could be a radical or left-wing movement.

2 at Municipal
Municipal Hospital, at Second and Luzerne Streets, now has two colored nurses—Mrs. Angelina Long, of 2040 N. Twentieth Street, who has been employed since March; and Mrs. Freda Davis, of 47 N. Lambert Street, who became a member of the staff in May.

One colored nurse was employed at Germantown Hospital, but took leave and has not been on duty since last fall.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Temple U. to

Train Nurses of All Races

New Policy Marks
Another Victory for
Citizens' Committee

Temple University Hospital has dropped the color bar in its nursing department and will accept qualified applicants of any race or creed for the September class.

The change of policy follows by about two months similar action by the University of Pennsylvania Hospital which agreed in March to admit colored student nurses for the first time.

The new ruling marked another victory for the Citizens' Committee of the Association of Colored Graduate Nurses which broke the ban at the city-supported Philadelphia General Hospital this spring, then hammered away at Penn and Temple.

Including Mercy, there are now four local hospitals which will admit colored students.

Trustees, Board Agreed
Overcoming Temple's objections was no easy matter, according to Dr. John H. Brodhead, chairman of the citizens' committee.

There were several conferences with Dr. Robert L. Johnson, president of the university, and representatives of the committee and the college head implied integration of student nurses could be a radical or left-wing movement.

The new policy which was approved by both the board of trustees and board of directors of the university was announced to the citizens' committee last week by Dr. Johnson.

Trainees Sought
Brodhead, principal of Arnold School, said that his committee is now interested in finding young girls to apply for entrance. He said he felt some would not make application because they "didn't want to be the first."

The school head urged that all interested nurses training write to Miss Nannie Bishop, of 2017 S. Seventieth Street, immediately.

Scholarships Available
The committee also announced

Pennsylvania

that there are scholarships available at Bryn Mawr College this summer for two colored girls desiring to become nurses.

Upon finishing the course, the students would be transferred to Lincoln Hospital, New York, to complete their training. The Bryn Mawr course is a preliminary one and would shorten work at Lincoln. Interested persons should write to Miss Bishop.

**Another Girl Is
Accepted in Nurse
School At Philly**

PHILADELPHIA (ANP)—Efforts of the Citizens Committee of the Local Association of Colored Graduate Nurses have resulted in the acceptance of a second colored girl in the nurses' training school of the Philadelphia General Hospital. A third acceptance is scheduled for the coming February. The committee, under the leadership of Dr. John H. Brodhead, North Philadelphia school principal, is seeking to integrate colored nurses throughout the city's hospitals.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Philly's Fred. Douglass Hospital Plans Expansion of Its Facilities

Existing facilities are entirely inadequate to meet the constantly increasing case load. Routine blood tests at the hospital, the applicant adds, show increasing incidence of venereal disease.

Other Hospital Grants
Recent Lanham Act grants for hospital facilities for control and rapid treatment of venereal diseases have been made to the New York City Department of Health for conversion and equipment of a six-story wing at Bellevue Hospital and nine existing buildings at the Convalescent Day Camp on Welfare Island, and to institutions in Chicago, Louisville, Indianapolis, Richmond, Charlotte, N. C., Knox County, Tenn., and in Georgia, Florida and Louisiana, the Canal Zone and the Virgin Islands.

**Philly Hospital Seeks
\$60,000 Federal Grant**
The application, over the signature of Lewis Tanner Moore, represents the proposed clinic as a war public works project. Regional Director John M. Gallagher of the Federal Works Agency, who already had directed a preliminary inquiry to ascertain the need for additional facilities for the control and treatment of infectious diseases in the area, indicated an early recommendation approving the requested Federal grant would be made to Washington.

Purpose of Project
The project proposes the purchase of an existing building and its alterations and equipment as a permanent clinic for the study and control of infectious diseases. The area of heavy Negro population in Philadelphia has made application for a Lanham Act grant of approximately \$60,000 to permit expansion of its "diagnostic, educational and treatment facilities for venereal diseases and tuberculosis."

Another Race Bar Smashed In Philly

Daily World, Atlanta, Georgia 25 1943

PHILADELPHIA (ANP)—One more racial bar disappeared in Philadelphia recently when Miss Ida F. Lee was appointed a junior clerk in the house agents' department of the Philadelphia General Hospital.

A graduate of the Philadelphia Normal School, Miss Lee is the first Negro to be employed in a clerical capacity at the tax-supported hospital. Her appointment was received through the influence of Hobson R. Reynolds, prominent politician and Republican candidate for magistrate.

The hospital has been under criticism for its refusal to admit colored girls in the nurses' training school. The institution backed down from its Jim Crow policy, however. It has accepted Miss Evelyn Clark, of West Philadelphia, as a trainee. She was admitted last January. This move was made after a citizens committee, headed by Dr. John H. Brodhead, school principal, threatened a march, 10,000 strong, on city hall.

Courier

ated an early recommendation approving the requested Federal grant would be made to Washington.

25-1943

Columbia, S. C. Record
February 4, 1943

Government Wages War On Venereal Disease In Hospitals For Victims

Marching shoulder-to-shoulder with the spectre of war in every military campaign, a sinister figure—venereal disease—has cast its shadow across drill-ground and battlefield. Military authorities have wrestled with this problem ceaselessly, and now the United States Public Health Service has established "a second front" in South Carolina and in other states to combat this menace to victory. The Office of War Information says.

Two hospitals for rapid treatment and rehabilitation of women patients may receive treatment while who have become carriers of venereal disease to the armed forces are now in operation in this state, and has been explained by Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the United States Public Health Service. At a cost of \$50,000, this new quarantine hospital is being erected on property owned by the state.

Our great objective, the surgeon general said, "now is to reduce the spread of venereal infection among our soldiers and sailors. When completed, this hospital will provide facilities for furnishing the speediest treatment for infected women now known to medical science—the five-day treatment. It will be completed as rapidly as possible and will be placed in service as soon as equipped."

One Now Operating

One quarantine hospital, for white women, has been in operation at Pontiac, in Richland county, for approximately one month. Another, for Negro women, was established about six weeks ago at Goldville, in Laurens county.

Dr. James A. Hayne, head of the state health department, has general supervision over this program in South Carolina. H. M. McElveen is state administrator, and Capt. C. A. Smith has charge of the medical program at the quarantine hospitals. Capt. Nelson W. Ryan is the medical officer at Goldville, with S. Taylor Martin as superintendent of the hospital.

First Lieut. Andrew P. Sackett is the medical officer at Pontiac, and T. E. Mims is superintendent. Physicians, nurses and technical personnel for the institutions are provided by the public health service, and these are selected through civil service. As an economy measure, vacant camps formerly used by the Civilian Conservation Corps at Pontiac and Goldville were taken over for the first two quarantine hospitals established. These camps are ideally located for the program, providing privacy for the institutions and yet near enough to populous centers to make supplies readily available. The buildings were thoroughly renovated, and already had been provided with water and toilet facilities. These institutions are intended primarily for treatment of women in early stages of infection, those for whom there is excellent prognosis.

Can't Enlarge Jails

SOUTH CAROLINA

It is impossible, health authorities have found, to expand existing jail facilities because the War Production Board cannot allocate the necessary materials. At the same time, infected women must be prevented from spreading disease further, it is pointed out. These quarantine hospitals, health authorities have found, are an important step toward solution of the problem.

"The establishment of hospital facilities to which state health authorities may send a large number of infected women," Surgeon General Parran said recently, "with the assurance that they will receive prompt, effective treatment, will mean real progress toward the ultimate eradication of venereal diseases."

It is estimated by health officials that approximately 11,000 patients will be treated during 1943 at the 13 quarantine hospitals now in operation. The maximum capacity at Pontiac is 200 patients, and at Goldville 250.

Humane, sympathetic treatment of patients is the aim of these hospitals. A girl comes to the hospital, not as a pariah or as one sentenced to a penal institution, but because she is ill. In some instances, women who privately discover that they are infected apply voluntarily for admission, and all patients, regardless of the conditions under which they came, are given exhaustive medical examinations to determine what methods of treatment are best. A patient may be given sulphonamide drugs, the new drip treatment with arsenical compounds, or any one of several other forms of rapid cure. The length of her stay in the hospital will be determined by the rapidity with which she responds to treatment.

Helped In Other Ways

These quarantine hospitals are designed to do more than cure infected women of disease. They have another important duty to discharge—one which could play an important role in the patients' lives long after their hospital stay is but a dim memory. While she is convalescing, a patient is provided with the service of a psychiatrist and vocational guidance experts. Her capabilities are charted and studied. Efforts are made to have congenial employment waiting for her when she leaves the quarantine hospital. If she has no specific skill which would enable her to find employment at good wages readily, arrangements can be made to enroll her in an industrial training course.

When a girl is too young for employment, welfare agencies look into her home and former surroundings and, if conditions warrant, return her to her family. If she is found to be mentally deficient or psychotic, she is referred to the proper state or local authorities for the type of institutional care needed in her particular case. One of the important phases of this program is the instruction given in personal neatness and hygiene. Good health and neat appearance are unquestioned assets when a woman is seeking employment, these two subjects are stressed from the moment a patient enters a quarantine hospital. She is taught how to dress appropriately, how to mend and make clothing, and how to fix her hair properly. She works in the hospital's garden and does such things as house-work, cooking and serving in tables. Sometimes she aids in the medical rooms and offices and learns how to exercise responsibility. She also learns the value of adjusting herself to regular routine and orderly living.

Opportunities for healthful outdoor work also is provided patients. At the Goldville hospital, for example, a truck farm is operated, and hogs and chickens are kept to provide meat and eggs for the patients. Part of the supervision of these adjuncts to the hospital is entrusted to patients, and it is hoped by State Administrator McElveen that much of the food consumed by the patients will be produced at the hospital, thereby saving a considerable sum while providing patients with healthful exercise and an abundance of nutritious food.

Federal Funds Used

This quarantine hospital program, which has been developed by the United States Public Health Service, is operated through the cooperation of the Social Protection Section of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, the Federal Works Agency, the War Manpower Commission, and state and local health departments. Federal funds were made available through the Lanham Act.

Army and Navy officials have been deeply interested in the program from its inception. State Administrator McElveen said that he has found these officials eager to cooperate and assist the quarantine hospitals to procure needed equipment.

In addition to the three hospitals in this state, there are similar institutions at Phoenix, Ariz.; Denver, Colorado; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Leesville, La.; Monroeville, Mo.; Rush Springs, Okla.; Knoxville, Tenn., in Puerto Rico and in the Virgin Islands. Twenty-one additional hospitals have been approved or are awaiting approval. They will be established in Alabama, Canal Zone, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Virginia.

Public health officials believe that this program will go far toward eliminating the "revolving door" idea through which infected women, after being freed of disease and released, returned to their old haunts, became reinforced, spread that infection again, and thereby helped to broaden and elongate the dark shadow hovering over the nation's war efforts.

Columbia, S. C. Record
February 16, 1943

Officials Inspect Hospital Unit

Richland county's legislative delegation, members of the Columbia hospital board of trustees and other county officials today inspected the new Negro unit of the hospital which is to be opened at an early date.

This new unit provides accommodations for 160 beds and 40 cribs and is one of the most modern structures in this section of the country.

Plans for the formal opening of the unit are being made by the board. The building was erected by the General Construction company of Columbia and the firm of Lafayette & Fair of Columbia were the architects on the building.

Public Invited Sunday To New Hospital Unit

The new Negro unit of the Columbia Hospital will be formally opened tomorrow when an open house is held between 9 and 11 o'clock tomorrow morning and 2 and 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

This building contains 165 beds and 30 basins and is one of the most modern hospital structures in the state. It is located on the southeastern section of the hospital grounds and fronts on Harden street. J. B. K. deLoach, superintendent, has invited the public to attend the open house.

Negro Hospital Fund Is Asked

A request that an appropriation of \$5,000 be provided for the Good Samaritan-Waverley Hospital is to be presented to the Richland county legislative delegation by the Columbia Hospital investigating committee at the delegation meeting at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

A resolution was adopted by the committee recently requesting the delegation to provide \$5,000 for this Negro hospital which had previously been granted a \$5,000 annual appropriation by the delegation.

When the delegation was drafting the supply bill late last year it eliminated the appropriation for the

board of trustees to succeed the late J. Gray Macaulay and Mrs. J. B. Sylvan, who recently resigned. Members of the county forestry board are also expected to be elected at this meeting. Senator Berry said that several requests for appropriations were to be considered by the delegation as well as other routine matters. This is the first meeting of the delegation since the legislature adjourned.

Heretofore, the \$5,000 appropriation was turned over to the institution. The senator explained, but he proposed that the funds be disbursed by the treasurer upon request of the charity vouchers and the senator added that the entire appropriation should be used for the charity.

When asked today about the matter, Senator Joe E. Berry said that he would approve the appropriation on condition that the hospital submit charity vouchers to the county treasurer, the same plan under which the Columbia Hospital operates.

Columbia Hospital Patient Cost Above Average, Says Duke Endowment Report

Daily per capita cost of patients at the Columbia hospital of Richland county last year was \$1.04 higher than the average for five similar hospitals in the Carolinas, according to a report of the Duke Endowment.

Columbia hospital's average per day was \$5.57 as compared with an average of \$4.53 for five hospitals for white and Negro patients averaging more than 150 patients a day. Hospitals in the group of five, in addition to the Columbia, were: City hospital, Winston-Salem; James Walker Memorial hospital, Wilmington; Greenville General hospital, Greenville, and Spartanburg General hospital, Spartanburg.

In the itemization of operating expenses, it was shown that the Columbia's operating expenses were lower than the average only in the cost of medical and surgical services.

The Columbia exceeded the average in the following classifications:

Administration: Salaries, supplies and miscellaneous.

Dietary: Food, salaries, supplies, miscellaneous.

House and Property: Laundry, plant operation (housekeeping), fuel, power, ice and water; salaries, supplies, miscellaneous.

Professional Services: Pharmacy and drugs; nursing service; X-ray and radium; laboratory.

Administration expenses for the Columbia hospital in 1942, the report showed, increased 77 per cent over those of 1941, jumping from an average of 26 cents per day per patient to 46 cents a day. The 1942 figure exceeded the general average for the five hospitals by 7 cents a day.

As compared with its own 1941 expenses, the Columbia showed a decrease in only one category—pharmacy and drugs.

From 1941 to 1942 the Columbia showed a decrease in patients per day, per cent of beds occupied, days of care, free days of care, per cent of free days of care, per cent of care for Negro patients, in patients discharged and average days stay.

On the other hand, it showed an increase in the number of employees on in-patient service, the number of employees per patient per day, the number of newborn infants, the newborn days of care and the newborn per day.

The complete table presented by the Duke Endowment follows:

THE DUKE ENDOWMENT
1942 HOSPITAL COST AND SERVICE COMPARISONS
WHITE AND NEGRO GENERAL HOSPITALS
AVERAGING MORE THAN 150 PATIENTS PER DAY
Columbia Hospital, Columbia

	Average Five Hospitals	This Hospital 1942	Plus or Minus	This Hospital 1941	Plus or Minus
Administration					
Salaries, Supplies, Miscellaneous	\$.39	\$.46	\$.07	\$.26	\$.20
Dietary					
Food	1.41	1.71	.30	1.24	.47
Salaries, Supplies, Miscellaneous	1.12	1.37	.25	1.01	.36
House and Property					
Salaries, Supplies, Miscellaneous ....	.29	.34	.05	.23	.11
House and Property	1.05	1.26	.21	.85	.41
Laundry .....	.15	.16	.01	.13	.03
Plant Operation:					
Housekeeping .....	.31	.42	.11	.29	.13
Fuel, Power, Ice and Water .....	.29	.32	.03	.29	.03
Salaries, Supplies, Miscellaneous ...	.30	.36	.06	.14	.22
Professional Services					
Medical and Surgical	1.68	2.14	.46	1.65	.49
Pharmacy and Drugs .....	.37	.33	-.04	.29	-.04
Nursing Service .....	.18	.26	.08	.29	-.03
X-ray and Radium .....	.07	.11	.04	.11	.03
Laboratory .....	.14	.17	.03	.14	.03
**DAILY PER CAPITA COST	\$ 4.53	\$ 5.57	\$ 1.04	\$ 4.00	\$ 1.57
Beds for patients	274	300	26	300	
Patients per day (newborn excluded) ..	199.2	235.6	36.4	271.5	-35.9
Per cent of beds occupied	72.7	78.5	5.8	90.5	-12.0
Employees on in-patient service	311	476	165	407	69
Employees per patient per day	1.6	2.0	.4	1.5	.5
Days of care (newborn included)	81,205	92,964	11,759	105,894	-12,930
Free days of care	27,973	36,428	8,455	50,082	-13,654
Per cent free	34.4	39.2	4.8	47.3	-8.1
Per cent Negro	30.2	37.5	7.3	37.9	1.4
In-patients discharged (newborn exc.) ..	7,543	7,926	383	9,110	-1,184
Average days stay (newborn exc.) ..	9.6	10.8	1.2	10.9	-.1
Newborn infants (stillborn excluded) ..	1,160	1,111	-.49	1,045	66
Newborn days of care	8,490	6,984	-1,506	6,795	189
Newborn per day	23.3	19.1	-4.2	18.6	.5
Cost of in-patient service	\$329,806	\$479,081	\$149,275	\$396,763	\$82,318

*1942 compared with 1941.

**Excluding Interest, Rent, Taxes and Depreciation.

City Hospital, Winston-Salem

James Walker Memorial, Wilmington

Spartanburg General Hospital, Spartanburg

Columbia Hospital, Columbia

Greenville General, Greenville

Hospital May Close its Negro Department

See (Magazine Section)

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 16—

(ANP)—A copy of a recent letter

to the board of directors from Dr.

E. T. Kelley, superintendent of

the James Walker Memorial hospital at

Kingstree, announced the prob-

able closing of the Negro section of

the hospital because of the im-

possibility of securing Negro help.

Although Dr. Kelley deeply re-

grets such action and although he

result he said that it cannot be avoided as "recent political trends have apparently created an attitude in the minds of the colored people in majority that they have little need to work and consequently have ceased to be producers, only consumers."

He said that porters, maids, nurses' aides and nurses have been increasingly difficult to secure all the help needed for the white section.

Dr. Kelley's letter stated an appeal to the board of directors that its members do all in their power to avert that which may be termed a real disaster. Unless such aid is forthcoming he said it will be impossible for the hospital

to admit any more Negro patients for the duration. Chicago.

Dr. Kelley began operating a Negro hospital back in 1915.

Short Of Help.

Atlanta, Georgia

Hospital May Close

Daily World

GINGER, S. C. — The Negro section of the Kelley Memorial hospital may be closed, resulting in serious consequences to the race, Dr. E. T. Kelley, superintendent, informed the Board of Directors this week. Dr. Kelley said he had found it impossible to secure adequate help and workers for that department. After consulting with staff members, he said, they had found it impossible to accept additional colored patients "for the duration" unless relief from help shortage is immediately forthcoming.

BLAMES "POLITICAL EVENTS"

Informing the Directors that the white department could be maintained, Dr. Kelley wrote "... the trend of political events is such as to leave little hope that assistance will be forthcoming, as it has apparently created an attitude in the minds of the colored people in majority, that they have little need to work and consequently have ceased to be producers, only consumers. A very bad situation at any time, to say the least, and especially so in time of war and near chaos."

SEP 26 1943

25-1943

Tennessee

Institution Costs Go Up

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal

May 29, 1943

Increase Is Lessened, However, As Tennessee Operated Industries Sell State Needed Supplies

By MARIAN COLEMAN

Associated Press Staff Writer

NASHVILLE, May 29.—State institutions are feeling the impact of the rising cost of living more and more as time goes by. But it seems to be a case of "dog eat dog" since the greater portion of materials used by the institutions are manufactured "in the family" by Tennessee state industries and are circulated in the same manner.

Pending the imminent end of the present fiscal year the latest book figures on rising expenditures and higher costs to state institutions prices.

Tops Outside Price

Citing an example, he said insecticides made by state industries at a very low cost at least one year ago were not made available for public use. Now, also, the shops are handling war contracts for clothing and bayonets and an even greater profit is anticipated.

nationally advertised insecticide containing similar ingredients.

Hospital Costs Jump

For instance, in 1940-41, the Eastern State Hospital expenditures were \$268,371 and in 1941-42 they rose to \$344,820. Accordingly, net appropriations jumped from \$147,633 to \$197,590 for the same periods.

The Central State Hospital expenditures jumped approximately \$47,659.

Western State Hospital \$42,083. Home for the Feeble Minded \$17,167.

Vocational School for White Girls \$10,165.

Vocational School for Colored Girls \$2000.

Agricultural School for White Boys \$3000.

Agricultural School for Negro Boys \$2000.

Brushy Mountain Prison showed an increase of about \$61,000.

Fort Pillow \$27,000.

Blind Commission \$93,352.

Paroles, Pardons and Probations Department \$1000.

But in spite of the rising cost of operation in all other departments the main Tennessee State Penitentiary showed a decrease in expenditures of \$34,525.

Products Bring More

And the Tennessee State Industries show a steady profit from operation. For the past fiscal year a net profit of \$94,025 was reported. Starting in 1938-39 the profit netted only \$18,912 and successive years brought \$33,267 and \$72,910.

One state official says the decrease in main prison expenses and the rise in state industries profit are definitely related. By upping the cost of industry products, which are manufactured at negligible extra labor and material cost, the official points out that a tidy profit is turned back into the prison fund instead of being distributed under an overall plan.

"This makes the prison look good and the rest of the institutions look bad," he said. "After all, they make their profit by making the other institutions pay higher

"It appears to be a case of six of one and a half dozen of the other," the state official said. "But a little better system of leveling off might give a better picture of the whole state institution setup."

25-1943

Norfolk, Va. Pilot

July 8, 1943

Negro Hospital Staff

Proposal Is Postponed

Richmond, July 7.—(P)—The State Board of Health today postponed action on Governor Darden's recommendation that the Piedmont Tuberculosis Sanatorium, under a Negro staff, be used as a center of education for training men and women in combating tuberculosis. Governor Darden said the action was postponed because of "several details which must be given further consideration."

Norfolk, Va. Pilot

June 29, 1943

For an All-Negro Staff At Piedmont Sanatorium

The Governor's recommendation to the State Board of Health that the Piedmont Sanatorium at Burkeville be placed under an all-Negro staff conforms with identical proposals made for many years by Negro leaders in Virginia and by many Virginia newspapers, including the *Virginian-Pilot*. Virginia medical authorities have long been hospitable to such a change, but there were political difficulties to overcome for it involved the displacing of this Negro tuberculosis hospital's white technicians and administrative executives. Many had held their posts a long time and were averse to change. They were doing a good job. The State hospital authorities were unwilling to order a change that would invite a political kick-back.

This difficulty has suddenly been washed up. Dr. J. Belmont Woodson, for many years superintendent and medical director of the Piedmont Sanatorium, has informed Governor Darden that he intends to retire soon. He is a candidate for the State Senate for the Bedford-Nelson district. The white technicians and clerical helpers now at Piedmont are badly needed at the two under-staffed white tuberculosis hospitals. Moreover, it is the conviction of the Governor—and all health authorities will agree with him—that the high Negro tuberculosis rate requires the building up of a Negro medical and nursing corps from which to recruit field workers. "able to work with their own people and assist them in combating the disease which is proving so deadly." Converting the Piedmont Sanatorium into an educational center for the training of Negro doctors and nurses in anti-tuberculosis work will serve this end.

The Governor's recommendations for an all-Negro staff at Piedmont grows out of a recently completed study of the personnel problems at the Blue Ridge, Catawba and Burkeville sanatoriums. It was found that the three institutions have combined vacancies of more than 100 beds and a waiting list of more than 200 patients, but empty beds and waiting patients cannot be brought together because of a shortage of hospital workers.

Transferring the white staff and clerical employes of Piedmont to the two white sanatoriums will obviously aid the latter to overcome their help shortage, but what would be its immediate effect at Piedmont? Can Negro administrators, doctors, nurses, technicians and clerical helpers be found at this time in sufficient number to take their places? That is a question to which the Governor must have discovered an affirmative answer, for it is basic to the reform which he recommends. Given the availability of competent Negro professional and clerk help, the reform is in every respect a sound one.

Gov. Recommends All Colored Staff For Piedmont San.

Action Urged

By Darden

To Health Board

A recommendation that the Piedmont Tuberculosis Sanatorium for Negroes at Burkeville, operated by the State Board of Health, be placed under a negro staff and become a center of education for training men and women in combatting the disease, as well as a treatment center, has been sent by Governor Darden to members of the State Board of Health for their study and action in the near future.

In announcing his recommendation, Governor Darden said it was being made at this time "because Dr. Belmont Woodson who has rendered fine service as Superintendent, and who has devoted many years to the development of this Institution for the treatment of tuberculosis among negroes, has advised me that he expects to retire within the next year, and for the

further reason that the lack of help in the State Institutions caring for white patients makes it necessary for us to make available to these Institutions, if possible, the services of the white technicians, clerical help and others now employed at Piedmont".

The Governor pointed out that should the Board approve his recommendation, sometime would be required to effect the change and it might even be a year before it would be operating entirely under the new arrangement.

The Governor pointed out that the death rate among negroes of Virginia, because of tuberculosis, is much too high. In 1942 the disease was fatal to 849 negroes and 743 white persons. Since the negroes constitute less than 30 per cent of Virginia's population the situation is serious. "It appears," the Governor said, "that it is due to the want of proper medical attention; lack of knowledge as to how to guard against infection, and the lack of information among those

Virginia

having arrested cases as to the precautions necessary to prevent their recurrence".

"The treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis at State Institutions will never solve the problem", Governor Darden said, "even though we enlarge our present facilities, which are far from adequate. We must move against the disease itself striking at its causes and preventing its spread, while at the same time attempting to cure those already afflicted. Only by striking hard at the sources of infection are we going to be able to curb the malady.

"A great effort must be made in the field", he continued, among the negro population itself. To build up a field force we must train negroes as doctors and nurses in order that they may be able to work with their own people and assist them in combatting the disease which is proving so deadly.

"For this reason I have concluded that Piedmont Sanatorium should be more than a treatment center for negroes. It should be a center of education as well, where men and women can be schooled in the work that needs to be done. If we can train a reasonable number of doctors and nurses there each year, and if in turn they will help, as I believe they will, in the treatment of negroes throughout the State, we can bring tuberculosis under control. It is with this in mind that I have made the recommendation to the Board".

The Governor's recommendation about Piedmont grew out of his studies of the personnel problems of all three State tuberculosis sanatoriums where there are a number of vacancies due largely to the greatly reduced staffs, making it impossible to care for a maximum number of patients.

Negro Hospital Will Be Built At Charlotte

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch

Order of Moses Plans
Early Construction

August 29, 1943

CHARLOTTE COURTHOUSE
—Rev. J. Murray Jeffress, right worthy grand leader of the Grand United Order of Moses, Inc., one of the largest Negro fra-

ternal groups on the Eastern Seaboard, announced the completion of plans for the erection and operation of a hospital here, at the thirty-ninth annual gathering of that order which was held at Charlotte Courthouse the past week.

Delegates from six States and the District of Columbia staged an enthusiastic rally on this occasion and raised more than \$2,000 to begin the erection of a modern hospital, which will be built on a prepared site adjacent to the Moses' real estate development.

Erects Numerous Buildings

The Order of Moses has erected a number of business and residential buildings, including a large auditorium, several office buildings and a brick apartment building. This place was the scene of a two-day celebration in which nearly 3,000 people participated. In addition to the features of the annual meeting which took place in the auditorium building, the roads and streets were filled with carnival and festive booths, where thousands of folk from surrounding counties milled about and added a Mardi Gras touch to the week's events.

Speakers during the sessions included: Dr. Luther P. Jackson, of Virginia State College, Petersburg; Wiley A. Hall, secretary of the Richmond Urban League; Mrs. Marion C. Johnson, field secretary, Negro Organization Society; Professor Harry N. Randolph, agricultural expert; Curtis A. Crocker, of the War Loan Department of the United States Treasury Department; James O. Nicholas, of Richmond, supervisor, Negro Civilian Defense Activities for the State of Virginia; Rev. Walter White, Baptist State missionary, and Roscoe C. Mitchell, of Richmond.

Will Serve Many Members

The Moses Home and Hospital will also serve members of the organization in all parts of the jurisdiction, it was announced.

Officers of the Grand United Order of Moses were elected as follows: The Rev. J. Murray Jeffress, founder, RWG leader; John J. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., RWG vice-leader; Mrs. M. A. Ragsdale, RWG secretary; Mrs. L. V. Jennings, RWG assistant secretary; D. M. Ragsdale, RWG treasurer; S. Luke Bassett, RWG guide, and A. A. Thornton, RWG high priest, all of Charlotte County.

The order boasts a membership of more than 30,000 and has net assets of \$85,000. It operates in New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and the District of Columbia.

Many had held their posts a long time and were averse to change. They were doing a good job. The State hospital authorities were unwilling to order a change that would invite a political kick-back. This difficulty has suddenly been washed up. Dr. J. Belmont Woodson, for many years superintendent and medical director of the Piedmont Sanatorium, has informed Governor Darden that he intends to retire soon. He is a candidate for the State Senate for the Bedford-Nelson district. The white technicians and clerical helpers now at Piedmont are badly needed at the two under-staffed white tuberculosis hospitals. Moreover, it is the conviction of the Governor—and all health authorities will agree with him—that the high Negro tuberculosis rate requires the building up of a Negro medical and nursing corps from which to recruit field workers. "able to work with their own people and assist them in combating the disease which is proving so deadly." Converting the Piedmont Sanatorium into an educational center for the training of Negro doctors and nurses in anti-tuberculosis work will serve this end.

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4-Day-Old Baby Dies In Richmond Hospital; Was Bitten In Face

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia
Challenge And
Opportunity

From Richmond Times-Dispatch

Governor Darden could not have picked a better time to recommend to the State Board of Health that the Piedmont Sanatorium at Burkeville be placed under an all-Negro staff when the approaching retirement of Dr. J. Belmont Woodson as superintendent takes effect. Here we have a

Journal and Guide
'Deplorable Thing,' Says Governor Darden; Leaders Want Negro Voice To Be Heard In Probe To Improve Community Health
Norfolk, Virginia

Special to the Journal and Guide

RICHMOND—Two attacks by rats on babies in St. Philip Hospital, resulting in the death of one four-day-old infant, have stirred state and city officials into action to stamp out the rat menace and to study the hospital and health conditions in Richmond city. Investigations ordered

ed by Governor Darden and Mayor Ambler opened Monday.

A supplemental probe, by a Negro organization, has been asked by Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the Virginia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

No case in recent Virginia history has focused such attention on the health and living conditions of Richmond Negroes. Editorial comment throughout the state has made the baby's death a cause celebre for better living conditions and higher community health habits.

Here is the time table of the St. Philip incident:

Sunday, October 17, 7 p. m.—During the change of the watch by nurses, a baby cries out on the fourth floor, east wing, of St. Philip. A nurse sees a rodent running away from the basinette holding Baby Brown, infant of Mrs. Maxine Brown. Rush treatment is given the wounds of the bitten baby whose condition is listed at the time as "serious."

(First reports, on Friday, stated that the dead infant, Baby Fauntleroy, was bitten at the same time. This report was changed on Monday by Dr. Lewis Jarratt, director of the Medical College of Virginia hospitals, when he revealed that the dead baby was not born until 9:32 p. m., October 17.)

Monday morning, October 18, 2:30 a. m.—In the early morning hours of Monday, a cry comes from the crib of Baby Fauntleroy, five hours old. The baby has been bitten by a rat, which was not seen in the room.

BABY DIES

Thursday, October 21, 2:15 p. m.—Baby Fauntleroy dies. The death certificate, signed by Dr. B. Black Schaffer, listed the immediate cause of death as "undetermined," but included other conditions, "lacerations of right hand and face (allegedly rat bites)."

The condition of the Brown baby was reported as "fair."

Saturday, October 23—Governor Darden, commenting on the death as a "deplorable thing" orders immediate investigation by state health authorities with State Health Commissioner I. C. Riggan in charge.

Richmond city officials, uncertain of actual responsibility and authority on matters in the

Medical College system, sought to establish their rights.

MAYOR CONCERNED

Said the mayor, "If the hospital doesn't come under our health jurisdiction, it certainly should," he was quoted further as saying every matter pertaining to health under the jurisdiction of the city board of health.

In addition, on Saturday, a police investigation of the health of the baby was begun at the instance of Commonwealth's Attorney T. Gray Haddon.

RAT CONTROL

Immediately the major emphasis shifted to rat control. Statements from Mayor Ambler, United States Public Health officials, City Public Health Director Millard C. Hanson, and Dr. W. T. Sanger, president of the Medical College of Virginia, attacked the overall rodent control in the city—a city with an unofficial rat population estimated at 250,000, slightly more than the human figure.

Dr. Sanger's was the most pointed. Said he, "All of St. Philip and the rest of the hospital are flooded by the catastrophe."

He revealed that the hospital had been seeking for some time to purchase the city dump (east of Ninth street and north of Leigh to the railroad) which he called the chief breeding ground for rats in the area.

He said he was prepared to pay \$100,000 for the property and would institute an immediate cleanup. Dr. Sanger revealed that much of the property was owned by estates of the "first families of Virginia."

The city dump was also attacked by the United States health officials, who came to Richmond upon request of Mayor Ambler, and it is understood, recommendations for better handling of city garbage would be included as a proposal of rodent control.

VICES RATS

Citizens living around the dump are well aware of the viciousness of rats in the area and their number. During the numerous fires which occur on the dump, literally thousands of rats can be seen escaping from their domed nests. These dump rats range in size from six inches to a foot in size.

Other precautions, including responsibility of Richmond housewives and home

director of the Medical College, said that the City of Richmond contributes \$150,000 and \$200,000 annually for the current biennium. Dr. Lewis Jarratt, director of the Medical College, said that the City of Richmond contributes \$150,000 and \$200,000 annually for the current biennium. Dr. Lewis Jarratt, director of the Medical College, said that the City of Richmond contributes \$150,000 and \$200,000 annually for the current biennium.

One spokesman for the association was quoted as saying that the health investigation may offer an opening for Negro medical men to hold consultation in the hospital, from which they are barred. Exactly where the responsibility for health conditions at the Medical College rests remained undetermined. One spokesman for the association was quoted as saying that the health investigation may offer an opening for Negro medical men to hold consultation in the hospital, from which they are barred. Exactly where the responsibility for health conditions at the Medical College rests remained undetermined.

25-1943

VIRGINIA

Tuberculosis Association

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Virginia

Favors Piedmont Change

a non-political basis.

RICHMOND, Va.—The "eventual use of a Negro staff at the Piedmont Sanatorium, provided such use develops normally through the appointment of available and highly competent persons chosen by the State Health Department as vacancies normally occur," has been approved by the Virginia Tuberculosis Association.

This was revealed this week as the Association released an 11-point program of recommendations designed, among other things, to lift Virginia "from its ranks fourth from the top, with continued unenviable position among other states in controlling tuberculosis," and which will be laid before the General Assembly when it meets here in January.

The program voices dissatisfaction over Virginia's tuberculosis death rate and requests the State's lawmakers to correct certain weaknesses in methods of control which contribute to the Old Dominion's high rank in the matter of tuberculosis morbidity and mortality.

WOULD STUDY SITUATION AT PIEDMONT

The report recommends that a study be made of the situation at Piedmont Sanatorium "in regards to its best direction and use, and that full authority to improve the situation there be given the State Health commissioner."

In order to build up a readily available reservoir of highly trained men in the field of tuberculosis, the report advocates the undertaking of an intensive program of education and training at Piedmont "and other centers for Negro physicians."

Although the Association expressed approval of the eventual use of an all-Negro staff at Piedmont, it asked that any proposal "to have the present superintendent or others, proceed to make the transfer of medical personnel over to Negro physicians be postponed."

GOVERNOR DARDEN COMMENDED

The report, which accompanies the recommendations, reviews the present situation in Virginia, the developments in tuberculosis control measures, and commends Governor Colgate W. Darden Jr., his predecessors in office and the General Assembly for their insistence that the State Board of Health and State Department of Health operate on

Generally, according to Miss Ellen Harvie Smith, president of the association and chairman of its executive committee, Virginia's tuberculosis situation remains approximately the same in relations to other states as it did in 1937. Figures released by the National Tuberculosis Association show that Virginia continues to have one of the highest tuberculosis death

rates in the United States. Omitting the District of Columbia, and the tuberculosis resort states of Arizona and New Mexico, Virginia ranks fourth from the top, with a mortality rate of 56.7 per 100,000 population in 1942.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

To correct these and other conditions, the following recommendations in addition to those already mentioned were made by the survey committee and approved by the executive committee of the Virginia Tuberculosis Association to be forwarded to Governor Darden and laid before the General Assembly:

That the Governors of Virginia continue the policy of maintaining the control of all public health work in the hands of the State Board of Health and the State Health Department. That this directive authority by the State Board of Health and Department of Health be increased rather than diminished, particularly in regard to the State sanatoria.

That in order to secure greater breadth of viewpoint, it is recommended that the Governors consult the Medical Society of Virginia Tuberculosis Association, and other State-wide organizations concerned with the broad field of public health before making appointments to the Board, and that a plan be adopted for rotation in office of the State Board of Health.

LARGER APPROPRIATIONS

That much larger and more adequate appropriations be made by the General Assembly of Virginia for tuberculosis control measures as a whole; that the \$200,000 appropriated by the last General Assembly and already in the treasury for the necessary enlargement of Piedmont Sanatorium, as well as needed additional appropriations for that purpose, be made available for the time when building materials can be secured; that certain of the buildings at the white sanatoria, which are now beyond repair be replaced with modern facilities of the type needed to care for the increased surgical procedures now in use in the treatment of tuberculosis; that sufficient beds be added to all sanatoria to permit also the admission of active far advanced cases and the re-admission of patients in order to relieve the counties and cities of public health menaces

and appropriations be made to include increases in personnel both in the State Health Department, the sanatoria, and in field work, all of which are understaffed. That appropriations be made for an adequate staff of medical social workers in order to maintain contact between the sanatoria and those patients treated at state expense so that the cost of sanatorium treatment will not be wasted through lack of rehabilitation measures and suitable vocational training.

That the declaration of intention on the part of any persons employed by the State Board of Health or State Health Department to run for public office be accepted as an immediate resignation from the health position.

That a full-time State director of tuberculosis control, acting as an Assistant State Health Commissioner, be appointed and that this director of tuberculosis control be given authority over the state sanatoria, and over all tuberculosis field work, so that an effective and coordinated State-wide tuberculosis control and rehabilitation program can be developed; that necessary increases in appropriations be made available to make these developments possible.

FLEXIBLE SALARY SCALES

That the state sanatoria be used more fully as training centers in tuberculosis for interns, and that in order to do this the sanatoria at all times meet the standards of the American Medical Association for the training of interns and the American College of Surgeons for the operation of these institutions.

That the present policy of rigid limitations, and set scales for wages and salaries by the state be made more flexible to enable the State Board of Health or State Health Department to employ and retain sufficient numbers of well-qualified personnel.

Federal Grant

Journal & Guide

For Hospital

Upped \$19500

Norfolk, Va

Institution On Eastern Shore, Va., To Get \$116,500

RICHMOND, Va.—An increase of \$19,500 in the allocation of Federal Funds to aid in the construction of additions to the

Northampton - Accomack Memorial Hospital and nurses' home at Nassawadox, Va., bringing the total amount of the Federal grant to \$116,500, has been authorized by Major General Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works administrator, it was announced last week by Kenneth Markwell, FWA regional director.

The project will include a two-story brick and frame addition to the hospital building, to provide 14 additional beds for Negro patients, alterations to the first floor of the present building to expand the kitchen and storage facilities, and a one-story addition to the nurses' home.

Hospital authorities have agreed to increase their share of the cost by \$2,000, Mr. Markwell said.

BIDS OPENED

Bids for the construction contract were opened at the office of the architect, Alfred M. Lublin in Norfolk, on November 2. The low bid, submitted by the English Construction Company of Altavista, Va., in the amount of \$107,840, overran the estimated construction cost and an amendatory application for additional federal aid was forwarded to Washington.

The present estimated cost of the project, including equipment is \$128,500. The hospital authorities will contribute \$12,000.

The FWA regional office has concurred in the award of the construction contract to the English Company, Mr. Marshall said. The contractor was expected to start work last Monday.

Governor Gets

Journal and Guide

Health Report

Norfolk, Virginia

On Rat Attacks

Community Effort

Declared

By Commissioner

RICHMOND — Reporting to Governor Darden following an investigation of attacks by rats on two babies in St. Philip Hospital, I. C. Riffin, health commissioner declared, "The only rat-control program which could be expected to accomplish its purpose would have to be a

community program." One baby died four days after the attack, but official cause of death was poor condition at birth.

Meanwhile Mayor Ambler of Richmond city announced that United States Public Health officials have investigated health conditions here and plans are under way for a campaign to wipe out the city's rat population and to institute a system of control.

Commissioner Riggins report which was handed to the Governor last Thursday morning, was immediately dispatched to the Medical College Clinic Building where the board of visitors of the Medical College of Virginia was in session. The rat attacks were discussed and the Riffin report was made a part of the record.

"Regardless of how elaborate and extensive a rat control program may be instituted by the hospital management," read the report, it can be no more effective than its weakest link. This link could well be, according to the statement, the least competent and inefficient employee.

RATS IN HOSPITAL

Great stress was laid upon the entry of rats through open doors which could be left open by the hospital staff and by outside persons.

Definite evidence of rats in St. Philip was found by the health department investigators who reported finding signs of rat gnawing on each of the seven floors of the open stairway leading from the basement to the attic.

This gnawing was found on the inside lower corners of closed doors, indicating, they said, that doors had been closed leaving the rats on the inside.

In other instances, they pointed out, access might have been gained through openings around pipes.

Two possibilities were listed for rats entering the fourth floor nursery which held the two babies bitten the night of October 17 and the morning of October 18.

DOOR NOT CLOSED

The first, toward which the investigators inclined as a result of obtainable evidence and physical facts, was "through the doors (a screen door opens toward the hall and a wooden door opens into the nursery) which may not have been closed completely, as was the case of the visit of the investigator."

The second possible route was through a hole in the wall where a pipe was repaired. Facts of the attacks were in-

the time of this investigation the hole in the partition had been repaired. "In this nursery were 16 bassinets with 13 occupied, and in the second part of the nursery were nine bassinets with seven occupied. The nurse stated that she did not know exactly how many babies were in the nursery at the

that there was a rat in the right hand and the left hand of the resident on the right cheek. The resident on the left cheek was called, and the intern was instructed to treat the

It was noticed that there was a rat in the right hand and the left hand of the resident on the right cheek. The resident on the left cheek was called, and the intern was instructed to treat the

On October 18, about 3:30 a.m., Baby Faunteroy, born at 9:30 p.m., October 17 apparently was bitten by a rat on the hands, face and one ear. The attention of the nurse on duty was directed to this baby because of the baby's men-

time, but somewhere between 19 and 23, this nurse alone having the care of this number of infants.

REPORT OF DEATH

"The report of the pathologist of the Medical College of Virginia states that Baby Fauntleroy at birth was underweight and poorly developed; that there was evidence of immaturity but not prematurity; no evidence of septicemia; no evidence of over therapy.

"The baby did not die because of rat bites. The mother of the Fauntleroy baby has a diagnosis of advanced pulmonary tuberculosis with cavity formation.

Commissioner E. J. Hadden held that the problem of rat control was complicated by a heavy rat infestation in the immediate vicinity.

"Extending from Seventeenth Street, northwest along the railroad tracks to the vicinity of Gillpin Court, are a series of dumps filled with debris and other conditions favorable to rat propagation and harboring, including scores of dilapidated houses.

RAT HARBORS

"Many backyards, sheds and vacant lots were found to have great piles of wooden boxes, crates, pieces of wood and other combustible material salvaged from the dumps which make excellent harbors for rats.

"Inspection of the dumps also revealed the presence of food consisting of meat scraps, bones, bread, sandwich filling and grain waste, and also evidence of heavy rat infestation such as rat droppings and burrows," concluded the commissioner on the dump situation.

Mother Says Infants Left Unattended at St. Philip Hospital

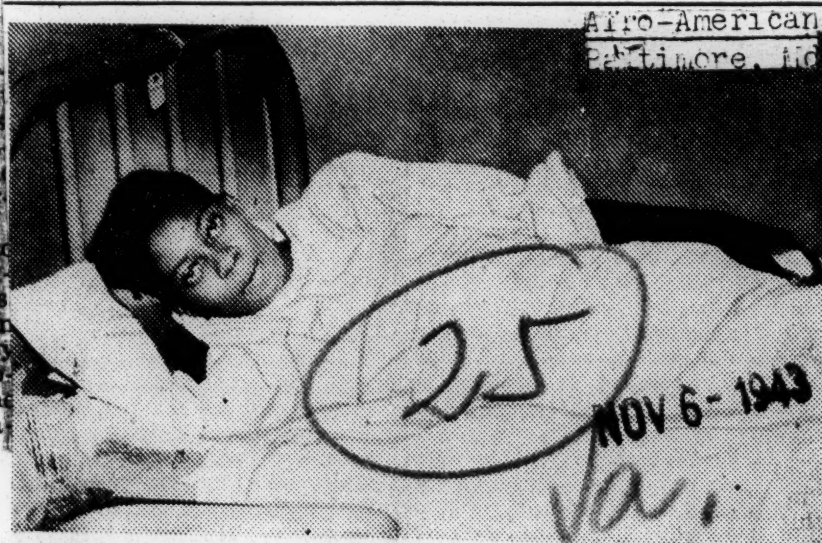
Norfolk, Va. Journal & Guide

City and State Officials Promise Probe; Death of One Baby Said Due to Natural Causes, Not Bite

RICHMOND.—Mrs. Josephine Stone of 1027 W. Cary Street, whose daughter was born at St. Philip Hospital on October 7, stated on Tuesday that the hospital nursery is left unattended every afternoon and that babies get no attention while nurses are having their "p.m.'s", or rest periods.

Her statement, which was denied by Dr. Lewis Jarrett, director of Medical College of Virginia hospitals, came as official city and State circles seethed over the death of one baby bitten by rats and injuries inflicted on another by rodents.

Mrs. Stone explained that while she was in the hospital



Mrs. Rosa Fauntleroy of Westmoreland County, Va., whose baby died at St. Philip Hospital last week after being bitten by rats a few hours following its birth. Rats attacked her child in the fourth floor nursery at the hospital, which is operated by the Medical College of Virginia. A second child, that of an unmarried mother, also was attacked. Mrs. Fauntleroy is shown in private ward at hospital. She knew baby was dead, but had not heard about the rats.

from October 7 to 12, she and many other female patients were able to see the entrance to the nursery, and could tell when the nurses entered or left.

She declared that after babies were nursed or fed by bottle each mid-afternoon, the nurse on duty went off for a rest period and returned at the time for the next feeding.

Exhibiting her own baby, she said that after she brought the child home following five days in the hospital, she found that it had infected wounds on each ankle.

Suspected Rats

She said that when a nurse came from the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association to give the baby the care it re-

quired, she showed her the wounds, and remained that they might have been caused by rats.

The nurse, she stated, said that she did not know what caused the sores, and suggested applications to heal them.

On Tuesday the baby's ankles were healed, leaving a quarter-inch scar on each.

Mrs. Stone said that she was not informed that the baby had any sores at the time she was discharged from the hospital.

Denies Neglecting Babies

Dr. Jarrett admitted that female patients in the ward near the nursery could see when anyone entered or left, but said that a nurse is in the room constantly except when shifts are changed, or when one has to leave for periods not exceeding ten minutes.

Officials, from Governor Darden to the Commonwealth's attorney, have pledged themselves to do all in their power to remove conditions that led to attacks on two babies in the nursery.

One Child Dies

One of the babies, that of Mrs. Rosa Fauntleroy of Westmoreland County, died on Thursday after its right hand and face had been lacerated.

On Monday, Mrs. Fauntleroy knew that her baby was dead, but she did not know that rats had bitten the infant.

The mother was married to William Fauntleroy when she was 14 years old. She has three other children, and arrangements were made for her to enter the State Health Department nurse, Mrs. Ellie Graham, she said.

Another Bitten Badly

The other child, that of Miss Maxine Brown, is in a serious condition after being bitten on the face, arms, legs and abdomen.

Dr. Lewis Jarrett, director of the Medical College of Virginia hospitals, said on Monday that the attacks on the babies occurred on October 17 and that they were about seven hours apart.

Previously, after the death of the Fauntleroy child, he had said that the attacks occurred about 7 p.m. on October 17, probably when the nurses were changing shifts.

The Fauntleroy baby had not been born at that hour, and the child was attacked about 2:30 a.m. on October 18, or five hours after its birth, Dr. Jarrett said in his corrected statement.

Nurse Saw Rat

He explained that the Brown baby was attacked at 7 p.m. on October 17, and that a nurse saw a rat on the fourth floor where the nursery is located a short time after the attack.

A nurse heard the Fauntleroy baby cry when it was attacked, but did not see any rat, he said. The Governor, Dr. William T.

Sanger, president of the college; Dr. Jarrett, Dr. Millard C. Hanson, city health commissioner;

Dr. I. C. Riffin, superintendent of the State Health Department; Mayor Ambler, and Commonwealth's Attorney T. Gray Hadden are checking on the case.

Baby Undeveloped

Dr. B. Black Schaffer, assistant city coroner, performed an autopsy and said that the Fauntleroy baby's wounds did not contain septic poisoning, and help that death was not caused by the bites.

He said that the child's mother was tubercular, and that the child was so undeveloped that it appeared to be premature, although it was a full-term infant.

Other doctors said the baby never had a chance to survive.

Mr. Haddon asked and secured a police department investigation with the view to determining whether criminal negligence existed in the case.

May Ask Jury Action

If he finds that criminal negligence is indicated, he will turn the matter over to a grand jury, he said.

In addition to the police report, Mr. Haddon was to get the report by the assistant coroner from Coroner R. M. Wilson.

Mayor Won't Rush

Mayor Ambler stated that he was determined to get all the facts in the case, but added that he would not be rushed into any rat control program because he wants to be certain that any program launched will be effective.

Dr. Hanson is conducting his own investigation for the Mayor.

The city's interest in the matter lies in the fact that it pays for the care of patients unable to pay.

The hospital is operated as a unit of the Medical College of Virginia, which is a State institution.

Dr. Sanger and other authorities inclined to the view that the Tenth Street city dump, which is near the hospital, is a breeding place for rats and a menace to the hospitals and other buildings of the college.

Asked Remodeling Funds

They said that the college has made a request for a \$13,000 appropriation from the State to remodel the St. Philip basement as a means of making the hospital more immune to invasion of rats.

The college was reported to

25-1943

Richmond Disgraced Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

The death of a negro infant after it was bitten by a rat in the maternity ward of St. Philip Hospital here, and the severe injury of another, is the most shocking thing of the kind that has happened in Richmond in years.

It is the sort of thing for which there can be no valid excuse. A publicly supported hospital is a place where citizens should feel safe in sending members of their families, and where mothers should know that their children are in good hands. That this tragedy could have occurred in Richmond's city hospital for colored patients is a blot on the name of the municipality, as well as on the name of the Commonwealth. St. Philip is State-supported.

It is up to Richmond and Virginia to see that patients in St. Philip are protected against rats, and given the best medical care in all respects, no matter what the cost. The sort of thing which has happened cannot be tolerated by any civilized city or State. Those in charge of the hospital in question doubtless have been striving conscientiously with their unsatisfactory equipment and limited funds to wipe out the rats. But the horrible blot cannot be explained away. The Virginia Legislature and the Richmond City Council should never have allowed such inexcusable conditions to develop. Certainly a recurrence must be prevented at all hazards.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR NEGROES DEDICATED

Newport News, Va. Press
November 15, 1943

Leaders Of Both Races Have Part In Outdoor Ceremony

The new Whittaker Memorial hospital was dedicated yesterday afternoon, with a moderately large crowd, mostly Negroes, attending the open-air ceremonies. The dedication took place on the ground at the 28th street entrance to the building, with participants utilizing the small porch at the head of the entrance steps as a rostrum.

Participating in the exercises were officials of the Whittaker Memorial hospital, members of the city administration, representatives of the federal works agency, and Negro civic and religious leaders.

The naval training school band from Hampton Institute, a Negro ensemble, presented a 15-minute program before the start of the exercises proper, and played selections during the program. The musical section also included three classic-sacred selections sung a cappella by the 45-voice mixed Hunt-High school chorus, with

Mozart T. Frazier conducting. The chorus' selections were "O Praise Ye God" (Tschalkowski), "From Grief to Glory" (Christiansen), and "The Angelic Choir" (Goldbeck-Aschbrenner).

The dedication "remarks" were delivered by W. J. Trent, Negro race relations officer of the federal works agency, who substituted for Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of the U. S. public health service's department of Negro health. Brown, in a letter read by Samuel A. Haynes, acting director of the new hospital, said he expected to attend the dedication unless prevented by some actual war emergency.

The hospital was built at a cost of approximately \$300,000 at 28th street and Orcutt avenue. It replaces a combination of frame structures which have been in service for many years to house the only hospitalization on the Peninsula provided specifically for Negroes. The patients were moved into the new building some time ago, immediately on its completion.

The major share of the cost of the hospital was borne by the federal works agency from Lanham defense-community facilities act funds. The city expended about \$40,000 for equipment, and the hospital board raised the remainder, principally the cost of the land on which it is built.

J. C. Allen, chairman of the hospital board of trustees, presided. The invocation was offered by Rev. E. T. Veals. Brief talks were made by the following Negroes:

Negro Speakers

Allen; Dr. E. C. Downing for the medical staff; Miss Veatrice E. Durham for the nursing staff; Mrs. M. E. Melvin on behalf of the women's committee; Leroy F. Ridley for the executive building, and planning committees; Dr. I. B. McEachin, for pioneer physicians; William D. Moses, for the architects, of whom he was one; and Rev. J. Metz Rollins on behalf of the Negro Ministers' alliance.

White speakers included Paul E. Stryker, FWA resident engineer; George D. Mitchell of the contractors; and Mayor R. Cowles Taylor for the city of Newport News.

Samuel A. Haynes, acting director of the new hospital, paid a high tribute to the late Dr. W. P. Dickerson, Negro physician and surgeon who he said "more than any other one person" is responsible for realization of the vision of a new Negro hospital; and called for one minute of silence in his honor.

Haynes read greetings from Governor Darden, Representative S. Otis Bland (who also highly praised Dickerson), Vice-President J. B. Woodward of the shipyard, and a number of others. He expressed thanks to all who have participated in the realization of the new hospital, and particularly to City Manager Joseph C. Biggins, who he said, "carried the ball" in virtu-

Virginia

ally all negotiations with the FWA immediately.

Haynes also introduced Mrs. C. E. Jones, widow of the late pastor of the Zion Negro Baptist church, who presented a \$25 check to the hospital on behalf of the Ministers' Wives' association. She said the association had adopted a new Negro hospital as one of its objectives at its foundation 10 years ago, and had donated \$25 annually ever since.

Trent, in his dedicatory talk, emphasized the part co-operation has played—and particularly interracial co-operation—in the construction of the new hospital. He added that the FWA is seeking to meet "all the needs" of "all the people," and that the new hospital is a manifestation of this aim.

Moses stated that the principal aim of the architects in designing the building had been utility, and that he believed that goal had been achieved.

Taylor, "commending and congratulating" all who have had a part in the program of the new plant, remarked that "our hearts cannot but feel a touch of sadness" at the recent death of Dr. Dickerson, who, he said, "labored long to maintain the old Whittaker Memorial hospital and worked the harder when the way seemed the most hopeless to all others." The hospital, he said, represents "a new day . . . in the field of medicine for the Negro in our city."

PATIENTS NOW IN IMPROVED HOSPITAL HERE

Newport News, Va. Press
October 24, 1943

Dedication Of New Whittaker Building Slated Nov. 14

Occupancy of the new building of the Whittaker Memorial Negro hospital at 28th street and Orcutt avenue, took place Friday afternoon with the transferring of patients from the old building on 29th street.

It was constructed at an estimated cost of \$300,000 made possible by special grants by the federal works agency from Lanham act funds, the city council, and over \$15,000 raised by the building fund committee of the hospital.

At a special meeting of the board of trustees and the medical staff last week, Samuel A. Haynes, Peninsula editor of the Journal and Guide, was unanimously elected acting director and began his functions

The dedication ceremonies will take place Sunday, Nov. 14, at 3 p. m., followed by an open house inspection. Speakers will include representatives of the FWA, the city council, the U. S. public health service, the city health department, and officials of the hospital. J. C. Allen, chairman of the board of trustees will preside.

The building was designed by the firm of Moses and Dutton of Hampton institute, associated with Charles J. Russell of Richmond, and built by Mitchell Construction company.

The new building was made possible largely through the untiring and unselfish efforts of the late Dr. W. P. Dickerson, one of the founders, and former superintendent. He was also chairman of the Building Fund committee at the time of his death.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
October 29, 1943

Richmond Disgraced

The death of a negro infant after it was bitten by a rat in the maternity ward of St. Philip Hospital here, and the severe injury of another, is the most shocking thing of the kind that has happened in Richmond in years.

It is the sort of thing for which there can be no valid excuse. A publicly supported hospital is a place where citizens should feel safe in sending members of their families, and where mothers should know that their children are in good hands. That this tragedy could have occurred in Richmond's city hospital for colored patients is a blot on the name of the municipality, as well as on the name of the Commonwealth. St. Philip is State-supported.

It is up to Richmond and Virginia to see that patients in St. Philip are protected against rats, and given the best medical care in all respects, no matter what the cost. The sort of thing which has happened cannot be tolerated by any civilized city or State. Those in charge of the hospital in question doubtless have been striving conscientiously with their unsatisfactory equipment and limited funds to wipe out the rats. But the horrible blot cannot be explained away. The Virginia Legislature and the Richmond City Council should never have allowed such inexcusable conditions to develop. Certainly a recurrence must be prevented at all hazards.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Newport News, Va. Press
November 14, 1943

Whittaker Memorial Hospital

The dedication today of the new \$300,000 Whittaker Memorial Hospital addition is a big event in the life of this community. The Negro institution has come a long way since it was founded and has played an all-important part in the community.

Many of those who founded the hospital have gone to their reward. But they will be present in spirit today when the new building is dedicated—for there probably would be no dedication but for the spade work which was done years ago.

The Daily Press wants to take this opportunity again to congratulate those who founded Whittaker Memorial and who nursed it through

Reject Negro Amsterdam News New York, N. Y. T. B. Hospital

RICHMOND, VA., (ANP)—Contrary to a proposal made by Governor Darden that Piedmont sanitarium, the State's tuberculosis hospital for Negroes, be placed under a Negro staff and its scope broadened to establish it as a training center for Negro doctors and nurses, the State Board of Health, by a unanimous vote Friday, said it believed "the treatment, control and prevention of tuberculosis will not be furthered by a change in the policy of the board" regarding Piedmont.

There will be a decrease in the effectiveness of the work now being undertaken," the board stated, if the Governor's proposal were carried out.

Board Rejects Plan For All-Negro Staff

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Courier

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 12 (ANP)—Contrary to a proposal made by Gov. Darden that Piedmont sanitarium, the state's tuberculosis hospital for Negroes, be placed under a Negro staff and its scope broadened to establish it as a training center for Negro doctors and nurses, the state board of health, by a unanimous vote Friday, said it believed "the treatment, control and prevention of tuberculosis will not be furthered by a change in the policy of the board" regarding Piedmont.

It also wants to congratulate those responsible for the larger institution. They have done an all-important piece of work.

Hospital facilities of the community have been inadequate for some time. The opening of the new building will prove a boon to many who are ill and who need hospitalization and place the community in a better position to cope with a crisis should one arise.

The resolution rejecting the plan was approved by all seven of the tied out.

Colored Staff for Piedmont Voted Down

Governor Darden's
Plan Killed by State
Health Board

RICHMOND — Governor Darden's proposal for staffing the Piedmont Sanatorium for Tuberculosis Patients with an all-colored personnel was rejected on Tuesday by the State Board of Health.

The board chairman, Dr. W. T. Graham, in a written resolution said that all of the seven members present voted against the governor's plan. One member was absent.

A resolution adopted by the board stated that it believed that "treatment, control and prevention of tuberculosis will not be favored by a change in the policy of the board." It added that there is a possibility that "there will be a decrease in effectiveness of the work being undertaken."

Dr. Graham later said that it would be difficult to get qualified personnel now. Governor Darden made the proposal in June when he revealed that Dr. Belmont Woodson, superintendent of Piedmont, planned to retire next month. He said that he considered this an appropriate time to help solve the State hospital's personnel problem by transferring the white employees to white hospitals where there are labor shortages.

Norfolk Hospital Staff Pursue Advanced Study Negroes to U. S.

NORFOLK — To make readily available to the sick and ailing of this community the best medical care, physicians and surgeons comprising the staff of Norfolk Community Hospital, having during the past year progressively pursued post-graduate studies at the best medical institutions in the country.

The latest one of these doctors to leave the city for the purpose of spending several days studying the most advanced methods employed in the treatment of diseases is Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, assistant chief of staff of the local hospital.

Dr. Francis left Monday for New York where he will study the latest and most scientific methods of medical diagnosis at the post graduate division of Columbia University.

OTHERS STUDYING

Earlier in the year Drs. W. P. Collette, A. C. Fentress, E. D. Burke, A. B. Green Jr., J. A. Jackson, the last named of Portsmouth, pursued post-graduate studies at the medical school of the University of Buffalo.

Dr. J. D. Jackson of Norfolk also pursued an advanced study in use of the X-ray at Howard University Medical School during the year. Dr. J. T. Givens studied several weeks at the Cook County Hospital, connected with the University of Chicago Medical College.

Dr. F. R. Trigg is at present pursuing advanced studies in the treatment of asthma at the post-graduate division of Columbia University. Dr. C. Eugene Sumner studied for two weeks at Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, during the past few months.

Dr. J. Q. A. Webb, chief of staff of the Norfolk Community Hospital, and most of the other physicians associated with him, gave intensive study to the recent clinics and lectures at the St. Philips Hospital post-graduate clinic held at the Medical College of Virginia in the Richmond.

Flag Celebration

ANTIGUA, B. W. I. — (ANP) — Bitterly denouncing the failure of Col. George L. Kraft of the United States Base command in Antigua, B. W. I., to include any of the prominent Negro officials of the island in his invitation to the ceremonies at the base theatre, celebrating united nations day, the "Antigua Magent," daily paper of that island, declared in its editorial:

"The press has been furnished with particulars of the way in which united nations day was celebrated at the local U. S. A. Army base. Judging by the account released and published, the base authorities seemed to have missed completely the significance of united nations day.

"In Antigua, there are not only a few white officials but tens of thousands of colored people. In commemorating united nations day, there should be practiced the principles of the new outlook by which recognition is supposed to be given not only to members of the white race, but also members of the dark-skinned races.

"We repeat, two races dwell in Antigua and it functions of an international character are held at the base, then broadmindedness, (which is synonymous with democracy) should be displayed and invitations extended to representatives of colored as well as white to participate, because as stated in the opening lines of the United Nations Charter, 'We the peoples, planters, etc., that reside, the bulk of the population is preponderantly colored Negro or Negroid. Colonel Kraft has been stationed here long enough to know that.'

The writer and publisher of the "Antigua Magent" is Harold Wilson, one of a party of West Indian journalists who visited the United States two years ago en route to England at the invitation of the British council.

Journal and Guide We Are Disgraced Norfolk, Virginia

From Richmond Times-Dispatch
THE death of a Negro infant after it was bitten by a rat in the maternity ward of St. Philip Hospital here, and the severe injury of another, is the most shocking thing of the kind that has happened in Richmond in years.

It is the sort of thing for which there can be no valid excuse. A publicly supported hospital is a place where citizens should feel safe in sending members of their families, and their mothers should know that their children are in good hands. That this tragedy could have occurred in Richmond's city hospital for colored patients is a blot on the name of the Antigua municipality, as well as on the name of the Commonwealth. St. Philip is State-supported.

It is up to Richmond and Virginia to see that patients in St. Philip are protected against rats, and given the best medical care in all respects, no matter what the cost. The sort of thing which has happened cannot be tolerated by any civilized city or State. Those in charge of the hospital in question doubtless have been striving conscientiously, with their unsatisfactory equipment and limited funds to wipe out the rats.

But the horrible blot cannot be explained away. The Virginia legislature and the Richmond City Council should never have allowed such inexcusable conditions to develop. Certainly a recurrence must be prevented at all hazards.

American Jim
Daily World
Crow-Ranked
Atlanta, Georgia
In West Indies
Fail to Invite

25-1943

The Decision On Piedmont Sanatorium

Journal and Guide

TWO QUESTIONS immediately arise in the minds of thoughtful citizens after studying the available reasons advanced by the Virginia State Board of Health and its chairman for opposing "at this time" the recommendation in June by Governor Darden that Piedmont Sanatorium at Burkeville be provided with an all-Negro staff. They are: Norfolk, Virginia

(1) How thorough-going and extensive a survey did the board make before discovering, in the words of its chairman, Dr. W. T. Graham, that to secure adequate qualified Negro personnel at present would be extremely difficult? What remuneration was offered these doctors, nurses, and others—and how did it compare with present salaries at the sanatorium, and at similar institutions elsewhere?

(2) The question of availability of colored personnel aside for the moment, what is the board's attitude on the principle of the Governor's proposal, which was directed at a goal long advocated by this newspaper and by the medical and allied professions and civic and welfare organizations among our group?

We trust that the project has met only a very temporary setback, that Governor Darden and other enlightened leaders will keep it alive, and that the board will feel constrained to shed more light on its discouraging attitude. In a matter such as this, which is invested with a great deal of public interest, the board owes it to the citizenry of the commonwealth to amplify and clarify the decision which it has made, and which, without the subsequent statement of its chairman concerning available personnel, would strongly imply that the board opposed the change on racial grounds.

It could hardly have been motivated on such grounds out of consideration for the present white staff at the sanatorium, for the governor himself pointed out that the present staff not only could be absorbed in other state institutions but that in them there existed an acute shortage which those now at

VIRGINIA

Piedmont could considerably ease.

THE BOARD said: "The treatment, control, and prevention of tuberculosis will not be furthered" by the proposed change but that "there is every possibility there will be a decrease in the effectiveness of the work now being undertaken . . . if a change of policy is affected now."

It is this view of the health board that particularly needs clarification. On its face it is a reflection that is not warranted by the facts, upon the medical and allied professions among the colored segment of our population. If the board feels that a loss of efficiency will result from a change of policy—which means the substitution of Negro administration and staffing for the present white setup—it certainly seems to say what is patently unfounded and unfair. That this is so is easily to be seen by an even casual survey of what is being done elsewhere than in Virginia in state institutions, and in Virginia in private hospitals, in state educational institutions, in business, and in other fields.

GEORGIA'S state tubercular hospital is manned by an all-Negro staff. Negro doctors are on the staff of North Carolina's institution at Sanatorium. They staff Maryland's state sanatorium. In Kentucky the colored unit of Wanly Hills Sanatorium at Louisville is Negro-staffed. That at Denmar, West Virginia is similarly staffed . . . (as is the state hospital for mental diseases). They staff the tuberculosis unit (governmentally financed) at Freedmen's Hospital, Howard University, in Washington, D. C. In other modern states there are doctors of color to be found on state hospital staffs; and in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, to mention a few others, the story is the same. But in Virginia's state hospitals for tubercular and mental patients . . . none.

Their ability to administer, finance almost entirely, and staff hospitals is demonstrated in Norfolk, Richmond, Roanoke, and Newport News, for instance, in Virginia; in Durham, Greensboro, and Wilmington, N. C.; in Columbia, S. C., and in New Orleans, La., still to cite a few.

What then, are the facts affecting Virginia? What is the reason that this state's authorities feel that the fight against dreaded TB "will not be furthered" but will be set back by a change of policy? The change of policy is long overdue, especially since the colored medical profession's opportunities for traditional reasons is limited to institutions administering solely members of its race. Virginia will not be pioneering. unblat. rail; it will have a record of such in the field to be d by.

All that is needed is the substitution of moral and social boldness for timidity; of vision for proscription; of an awareness of simple justice for a deadening tradition. We soberly petition those in positions of authority and influence to consider these things deeply, and in Governor Darden's words to permit Negro doctors and nurses "to assist in combatting the disease which is growing so deadly."

Virginia Editors See Richmond Rat Case As Symbol Of Living Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia Richmond's Rat Case As A Symbol

From Norfolk Virginian-Pilot
Official Richmond-State and city—has been thrown into a high state of contrition and commotion over the fact that a Negro infant died last June in St. Philip Hospital (an institution affiliated with the State-supported Medical College of Virginia) from rat bites suffered while it was in the hospital nursery. Investigations are under way to fix the responsibility for the rat-infested condition of the hospital—about 80 rats have been killed by the hospital personnel recently—with the Governor promising vigorous steps to effect whatever clean-up is found to be necessary. A rat-breeding city dump in the hospital neighborhood has come under fire along with the rat-inviting condition of the hospital buildings.

The Richmond rat case has shocked the community because of its setting in a hospital where, presumably, patients should be secure against this kind of threat to life. It is no less shocking to the people outside that city to learn that a State-supported medical college would tolerate, in

a hospital to which its responsibility extends, a degree of structural decrepitude that allows predatory rats access to a nursery. It is a spectacle that makes one wonder if this is the only blood price Virginia pays for the administrative and institutional frugality that has helped it to liquidate its State debt and accumulate an \$18,000,000 surplus.

The Richmond rat case is symbolic of a social disorder that far outruns the boundaries of Richmond. It is an aggravated count in an indictment that embraces not only quasi-slum conditions in obsolescent State hospitals, asylums and jails, but also full-blown slum conditions in city residential districts—particularly those in which our Negro populations are huddled.

For every child that dies as the result of rat-bites in an antiquated hospital ward, a hundred must die as the result of infections traceable to the filth and over-crowding of the typical urban slum.

The normal economic cellar in which the denizens of these slums dwell does not alone account for these conditions. Partly responsible for them is the failure of municipalities to enforce the most elementary sanitation and building codes against owners of

According to these reports, the babies who were hideously bitten—one of them died—were not at fault.

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However heavy and harsh may be the criticism justly meted out to the city or to the property owners or both for their failure to clean up and clear away the dump from which it is reported the rats sally forth, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that somebody—or somebody in the hospital itself has been at fault. To say that a hospital in a city in this day and time cannot protect baby patients from attacks of rats does not make sense. If the hospital cannot set up such primer-grade safeguards as are required, then the poor colored mothers and fathers would do well to keep their babies at home rather than subject them to the hazards of the hospital.

But then, although the report declared there was no evidence of such primer-grade safeguards as a lack of medical or nursing attention, it also said "adequate

From Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch
So far as appears from the published excerpts from the report of State Health Commissioner Riggins to Governor Darden on the subject of those incredibly horrible attacks on colored babies in the state-supported St. Philip Hospital in Richmond, there are inconsistencies in the report. It is repeated and stressed here, however, that only excerpts are available. It is conceivable that the text of the report clears away these apparent inconsistencies.

Rats In A Hospital
It takes a St. Philip hospital case to give vivid meaning to something that the sociologists have been proclaiming for years.
Only last August a citizens' crime commission produced a report showing that in Richmond—and it might just as easily have been Norfolk—the homicide rate is highest in the areas where living conditions are most decrepit. It would have found the same correspondence between excessive morbidity and sub-standard housing. Here is the great challenge

Richmond's Tragedy:

Prevent A Repetition

Journal and Guide

NOTHING that has been offered in explanation of the attacks by rats upon two infant babies in the state-operated St. Philip Hospital in Richmond can ease the terrible tragedy for the parents, nor adequately cushion the shock felt by civilized people. There is no excuse that can be adequate for a death of this kind, in a medical institution sincerely dedicated to bringing new lives into the world and curing the ills of adults.

Statements of responsible authorities make no effort to conceal the fact that the presence of rats has been known. Of all people, those skilled in the curative arts and the dangers of rodents to health and even life. The first rat attack should have been warning enough; should have forewarned of the cruel danger to other infants in the wards. That a second rat-attack and resultant death took place suggests strongly that precautionary measures either were not taken or were inadequate—or both.

Someone, if not a nurse then a suitably alert male or female watchman, should have been present at all times in the baby ward. Very few adult patients would be unable to ward off rat-attacks or summon aid—but newborn children and those under four or five years of age would be utterly helpless.

This is not to say, in the absence of facts that a much-to-be-desired investigation will reveal—that such elementary precautions were not taken. But the unutterably horrible death of one baby is an ineradicable question mark about any such safety measures.

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Plain, Simple Disgrace

What happened in St. Philip Hospital in Richmond is simply and plainly a disgrace, a shame, a blot on that city and the state, and an indictment of a system that permitted it to happen. It is reported authentically that the nearby property from which the rats originate belongs to a "first family of Richmond" which, apparently, did nothing itself to combat the evil and even declined to permit the purchase of the property so that it could be cleaned up and the condi-

tions making it a rat breeder removed. All FFV's should hang their heads in shame that one family of the city, if inadvertently, contributed to the

The city or state should condemn and take title in property without further palaver and delay; it obviously is in the public interest to do so.

One wonders at the adequacy of the laws and ordinances, or their enforcement, clearly applicable in such cases, when something so shocking comes to pass. All the available information points to an awareness of the rat danger for some time, and yet there is no comparable record of energetic preventive measures.

One official, speaking generally, says he is certain that the hospital staff was not derelict and speaks of the hiring of "expert" rat exterminators—a second one when results by the first one were not noteworthy.

Rats and Color Lines

Norfolk, Virginia
Two infants grievously mutilated and one fatally bitten. Against that distressing fact must be weighed all that was done and was not done. In nearby and adjacent

facilities of the Medical College of Virginia, including hospitals for white patients, no reported rat attacks and resulting deaths have been reported. There must be some answer to the absence of rats or their failure to attack in those buildings.

So far, rats like disease, are not known to draw color lines when they are so berserk as to attack helpless human beings. The answer might conceivably be that there is, historically and actually, a difference in official and responsible quarters in the attitude to the sacredness of life—the difference roughly paralleling skin pigmentation. Journal and Guide

At any rate, what has happened must NEVER happen again. Money costs, energy, effort, social conscience, and "first family" stuffiness are infinitesimally unimportant when weighed against even one human life—"even the least of these . . ."